The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,056.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1874.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The Steam-ship "PATNA," 1,780 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. Stewart, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 12 December 1874, at 4 P.M.

December 1874.		December 1874
Leaves BOMBAY	5	Leaves Tuticorin 13
,, Mutlagherry	6	,, Colombo 14
,, Vingorla	7	,, Galle 15
,, Goa	7	,, Negapatam 18
,, Carwar	8	,, Madras 20
,, Mangalore	8	,, Coconada 22
,, Cannanore	9	,, Vizagapatam 23
,, Tellicherry	9	,, Bimlipatam 23
,, Calicut	11	,, Calingapatam 24
,, Beypore	10	,, Coopanipore 24
,, Cochin	11	,, False Point 25
,, Alleppy	11	Arrives at CALCUTTA 27

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bushir, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. S. Tanner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 4th December 1874, at 4 P.M.

December 1874.		December 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	4	Leave BUSREH 23
,, Kurrachee	8	,, Mahomerah 23
,, Guadur	9	,, Fao 23
,, Muscat	11	,, Bushire 25
,, Bunder Abbas	13	,, Linga 30
,, Linga	15	,, Bunder Abbas .. Jan. 1
,, Bushire	17	,, Muscat 3
,, Fao	19	,, Guadur 5
,, Mahomerah	19	,, Kurrachee 6
Arrive BUSREH	20	Arrive BOMBAY 11

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the season despatch Steamers from Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. E. Hutchings, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th November 1874, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Tanner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 4th December 1874, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and Fast Sailing New Steamer PHLOX, Commander W. Pead, will leave on FRIDAY, the 4th December, at 5 P.M., for undermated Ports :—Hurree, Ratnagiri, Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, and Goa Panjim).

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, Bunder Gate Street, No. 99, in house of GORDHUNDAS GOORDHUNDAS BAR, opposite to Maneckchund Lakhmeechund, and also at his other Office at Burdan Ghulleee, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIFAR.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA ..... and BOMBAY ..... on the 10th and 25th of each month. on the 1st and 15th

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Dues through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£72	£45	£4	Meals included. Without food.
Suez	36	22	3	
Port Said	36	24	3	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	36	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children 'not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st December 1874.
"PERSIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st January 1875.
"EUPHRATES," to sail on TUESDAY, 2nd February 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st February 1875.
"ASIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th February 1875.
"EGYPT," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.

The exact date of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 14th November 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL OR LONDON.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(To leave about 20th December.)

THE well-known and favourite Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,951 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched as above. She has very superior accommodation for first class Passengers, and generally makes the passage in 30 days. She is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of passage are :—

1st Class to Suez £70
Do. to Liverpool £50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents,
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 1st October 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(To leave about 2nd proximo.)

THE well-known and favourite Steam-ship TIMOR, 2,209 Tons, Captain J. Brown, will be despatched as above, and is expected to make the run home as usual in less than 30 days. She has very superior First-class accommodation, and is fitted with every appliance to ensure the comfort of passengers in a tropical climate. A Stewardess is carried.

Rates of Passage, are—

1st Class to Suez £70
Do. to Liverpool £50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents,
or Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,
4 ... ORNBY ROW,
BEG to ... attention of the PUBLIC to their ... CK of
SQUARE ... IN TIME-PIECES, 5¼ by 3 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 80.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ..... Rs. 45

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ..... Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS, STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS, ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c., ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay :—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a GOVERNESS in a Catholic Family, a short distance from Bombay. Apply by Letter to A., Care of COOPER & Co., Meadow Street.

BAPTY'S SHIP BISCUITS Rs. 9 per cwt., CAKES ditto 11 and 13. Kiln-dried Flour, Rs. 22 per Cask, 196 Pints to a Circle, ex-a the Cathedral.

FOR SALE a high wheeled curricle DOG CART with steel bar chains and double set of Harness in good order. Price Rs. 350, complete. Apply WHITTLE & Co. 30th November 1874.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows :—

S.S. TEHERAN, 2,333 Tons, Nov. 30th
S.S. MALWA, 2,033 ,, Dec. 7th to Southampton.
S.S. BARODA, 1,874 ,, ,, 14th.
S.S. GWALIOR, 2,755 ,, ,, 21st to Southampton.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but continue to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz. :—Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 23rd November 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 1st Dec. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (2,000 tons and 450 H. P.,) Captain S. D. Shallard, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 28th Nov. 1874.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th November 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 1st December, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40,

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, T cloth, dhoties, madapollams, sarries, puggrees, &c., &c.

2 Cases coloured sarries, 2 cases prints, 9 cases rich velvet corks, 3 cases cutlery, 4 cases scale beams, 2 cases copper and brass scales of sizes, 2 cases Havana cigars, 2 cases woollens cloth, a large quantity of marble slabs of sizes, &c., &c.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 30th November 1874.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MAZAGON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4 P.M., by order of the mortgagee Marwady Moychund Puttia, and account and risk of the mortgagors Bhaskar Pandoorungjee, Damother Pandoorungjee, Succaram Pandoorungjee and Ananta Pandoorungjee.

All that Fazendaree pice or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate lying and being in Mazagon without the Fort walls of Bombay in the substirbt of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 216 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, on or towards the east by the Lawrence De Lima Street, on or towards the west by the house of the late Sorabjee Jahangeerjee, on or towards the north by the sweeper house belonging to the said house, and on or towards the south by the property of the said Sorabjee Jehangeerjee.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 30th November 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of lost and unclaimed Goods at the G. I. P. Railway Station, Boree Bunder.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to public auction, at the abovementioned place, a lot of lost and unclaimed goods.

AUCTION SALE OF FOX HOUNDS.

On SATURDAY, the 5th proximo, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, 13 couples of Fox Hounds, just imported, fine healthy young Hounds.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed and refused Goods, grain, cotton, sweepings, &c., at G. I. P. Railway Station, Boree Bunder.

On TUESDAY the 8th proximo, at 2 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place a large quantity of grain, cotton, sweepings, old iron hoops, &c.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, China and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c., as Upper Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of Surgeon W. Niven. Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th proximo at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Hurrydass Tolookdass the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Cowjee Nanjee Kandoo, the mortgagor, the following landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of land with a Bungalow and a range of Chawls set unto Sion Road and being on the northern side of the public road leading to the Government House at Malabar Point in the sub-district of Byculla, containing by admeasurement three thousand eight hundred and sixty-one square yards or thereabout assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 625 4/6 and by the Superintendent of Land Revenue under No. 333 and bounded on the east by the property of Kavalbhai Jaichund, on the west by a small passage, on the south by the public road leading to the Walkeshwur Temple, and on the south by a small passage.

On MONDAY, the 14th proximo, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at No 48, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of G. A. Kenyon, Esqr., comprising his residence, consisting of drawing, dining and bed room furniture, a mahogany case containing Elkington's best silver, with Cutlery for 18 persons complete, nearly new, a first-class full size slate BILLIARD TABLE by Bennett, a very handsome carved book case of old Bombay work, superior to anything now made, a few very handsome parlour flower pots, some with beautiful ferns, a few choice flowers, including 2 handsome antigonium and a fine collection of hyacinths, &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 30th November 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY the 30th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,

9 bales Grey Shirtings 9 by 45
7 cases black and white prints
10 bales Grey Dhoties
2 bales Army cloth
3 cases T Red Printed Jaconets.
1 case Stripe Regatta.
10 bales Grey Shirting, 8 by 45.
10 dozen American Bee-room Chairs.
1 case Indian Rubber Beads.
5 case Horn Buttons of different sizes for Lady's and Children Moulies.

On account and at the risk of Mr. W. Smith of the Apollo Bunder.

W S		
B B & C	53	1 case 50 Tins Butter each 4 lbs.
Do.	54	1 case 4 do do 28 lbs.
A H		7 barrels finest Trieste Flour.

Will be sold by Public Auction at the rooms of the undersigned, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th day of Nov., at 4 P.M., by order of the Administrator General, the undermentioned effects belonging to the estate of the late Frederick Birdseye, Esq., C.S.

1 Chest containing best electro-plated spoons and forks and cutlery, consisting of 6 table, 6 dessert, 6 tea, 4 egg, 1 sugar, 1 mustard, 2 salt, and 1 gravy spoon, 6 table and 6 dessert forks, 1 butter knife, 1 soup and 1 sauce ladle, 6 table and 6 dessert knives, 3 mutton carvers, 3 fenders, and 1 fish slice.

1 Double-barrelled breech loading rifle by Lang, with case.
2 Double-barrelled muzzle loading guns, 1 by Henckels and 1 by W. Lang.
1 Revolver and 5 daggers.
Gentlemen's saddle and bridles with spurs, &c.
A lot of valuable reading books among which there are Outline of the laws of thought, Confession of Jean Jacques, Juke's school Manual of Geology, Frederick the Great, Life of John Sterling, Principles of Political Economy, London Society, Old Saint Paul, a tale of the plague and fire, Alice's adventures in Wonderland, The Ice Maiden, the Brookes of Bridlemere, the Political Works of Scott, Percy Bysshe, Shelley, Spencer, Dryden and Samuel T. Coleridge, the ballad, Pepy's Memoirs and Diary, Continuseur's French English and English French Dictionary, Flegel's German English Dictionary, Liv s of the Brothers Humboldt, Treatise, on the Principles of the Law of Evidence, Indian Penal Code, General view of the Criminal law of England, Indian administration of Lord Ellenborough, Molesworth's Marathee and English Dictionary, Ballad Book of Botany, Idylls of the King, Bagho Bahar, &c., &c.

Also sundry effects of the late John Common, Esquire, consisting of leather Portmanteaus, brushes, Meerschaum pipe, spectacles, sleeve links, coins, &c.

The above is now on view.

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE OF SEVERAL LOTS OF HILLY AND BATTY GROUND AT SEWREE.

Under instructions from the Trustees to the Estate of Messrs. P. & D. F. Cama and Co. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 1st December 1874, at 1 P.M., without reserve, the following lots of Ground :—

Lot No. 1	3515	square yards,	Hilly Ground.
,, 2	1444	,,	,,
,, 3	899	,,	Batty Fields,
,, 4	3002	,,	suitable for Building.
,, 5	128	,,	Batty Fields,
,, 6	900	,,	suitable for Building.

SALE OF FRESH OILMANSTORES from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, Crosse and Blackwell, just landed ex-S. S. "Lorne."

On THURSDAY next, the 3rd December, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to public auction, at their rooms, an invoice of fresh oilmanstores, consisting of assorted pickles, mushroom and walnut catsup, Harvey sauce, raspberry vinegar, essence of anchovies, assorted syrup, salad oil, white wine and malt vinegar Durham mustard, tapioca, assorted tart fruits, (1 lb. tins) assorted jams, Oxford and Bologna sausages, red herrings, assorted soups, Yarmouth bloaters, kippered herrings, green peas, Lancashire stewed and preserved mushrooms, Milton oysters, potted meat, Irish and Whitshire bacon, Cheddar and Berkley cheese, Worcestershire sauce, &c.

SALE of valuable Garden Ground with Bungalow and Outhouses at Parell, on the Sion Road, leading to Naigaum.

On SATURDAY, the 19th day of Dec. at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, under instruction from Bai Ruttonbai, widow of the late Mr. Pallonjee Cursetjee Cama, sell by Public Auction, on the premises without reserve,

All those several pieces of land or garden ground, containing by admeasurement, 8531 6-9th square yards, or thereabouts, together with the upperstoried Bungalow, Stables, Outhouses, 2 wells, Flower and Fruit garden and ground thereto belonging, situate at Parell on the north side of the Sion Road, leading to Naigaum, in the sub-district of Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the west by the garden ground of Bapoojee Mapoojee, on the north by the property of Mahadeo Gopal, on the south by the said Sion Road, and on the east by the respective houses of Pudma Thacoor and Heroo Baroo, Matra and Dhunjee Bowan Thackoor; which said several pieces of ground are regis ed red in the books of the Collector of Forss Land Revenue under Nos. 4, 9, 10, 17, and 149, and the Bungalow and premises are assessed under No. 2.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th November 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

Lessee and Manager ..... Mr. HARRY STANLEY.

Witnessed by over 14,000 Persons during the 20 Performances of the AMERICAN WAR DIORAMA.

In consequence of a numerously signed requisition to enable those that were unable to gain admission to witness the Dioramas, and having postponed the Entertainment in another City at a great expense, there will be SIX FAREWELL Performances.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 3 | Pit ..... As. 8
Stalls ..... ,, 1 8 |

Children Half Price to Dress Circle and Stalls.

DESCRIPTIVE LECTURER ..... Mr. J. O'BRIEN.

Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.

Doors open at 8-30, commencing at 9 o'clock. Carriages may be ordered at 10-30.

TOWN HALL.

SIG. GIEUINTO INZOLI'S FIRST CONCERT OF THE SEASON,

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR, ON TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 8TH.

Several distinguished Amateurs have kindly volunteered their services.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.
(VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The S.S. INDIA, Capt. Dondo will sail as above on the 1st December 1874, at 10 A.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 A.M.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 28th November 1874.

THE "KING" LINE.

STEAM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.
The fine new Full-powered Iron Screw Steamer,
"KING ARTHUR,"

Lieut. Somerset Johnstone, R. N., Commander, Classed 100 A 1 at Lloyds, 1,000 Tons register, 400 Horse Power, built under Special Survey, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 10th January 1875.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL ...Rs. 500.

This Steamer has been built specially for the Bombay Trade, and has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, her Saloon and State Rooms are on Deck, she will carry a Doctor and Stewards.

For plans and further information apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
4, Church Lane, Bombay.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified that pending the survey of lands already sold and a thorough exposition of the forests with a view to mark of tracts desired to be reserved, there will be no sale of lands for the cultivation of Coffee during year 1875.

A Notice of Forests so reserved will be published in the Gazette as early as may be found practicable.

A. SASHIAH SASTRI, Dewan.

Huzoor Cutchery, Trevandrum, 15th Nov. 1874.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the Actual Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1868 and 1870 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette," Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY BUSHBY has been ADMITTED a PARTNER in our FIRM.

J. C. BUSHBY & Co.

Bombay, 28th November 1874.

ENGLISH PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN.

A Lady, of experience in education of children, assisted by a Master and Governesses, receives Pupils up to Thirteen years of age, who she prepares for the Public Schools.

The house was built expressly for the School, in a healthy situation. Hot and Cold Baths, Large Play Ground, Field, &c.

Inclusive Terms Seventy Guineas per annum.

Special arrangements for *little boys*, under a good Nurse.

For full Prospectus, References, &c., address—Principal, HOLME HOUSE, CANTERBURY, KENT.

TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer, Bombay, in the month of December next, for SUPPLY at Bombay and Deolalee.

Potatoes, Vegetables, Fresh Fruits, &c., on the	2nd December.
Firewood and Charcoal, ...	7th ,,
Bhrjee, Coolitee, Dhall, &c.	9th ,,
Oil, Cocoanut, &c.	14th ,,
Beds, Hammocks, &c.	16th ,,

Forms and any information required can be had on application at the Commissariat Office.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS MUNICIPAL LOAN, 1871.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st December next, the COUPONS DUE 1st January 1875, on the above STOCK will be PAID at the Office of this Bank, at Rs. 2-4-4 each, being the equivalent of 6 FRANCS less TAXES.

Rampart Row, November 27, 1874.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED, A FRESH SUPPLY OF TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS, IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

DAWSON'S AND THOMPSON'S PRIME.
DAWSON'S AND THOMPSON'S, No. 1.
MADURAS, Nos. 1, 2, & 3.

DINDIGULS,
MILD, MELLOW, MATURED,
Nos. 1, 2, 3,
HAVANNAH AND MANILLA SHAPE.

CIGARETTES,
WILLS' BRISTOL CIGARETTES,
12 annas per Box of 25.

TOBACCOS,
JUST RECEIVED, PER S.S. MURIEL,
A FRESH SHIPMENT OF
COPE'S CELEBRATED RIFLE CAKE TOBACCO.
MILD ROSEBUD BRAND.
In 1 oz. Cakes with Fancy Ornamented Cover.

Per Cake	Rs. 0 4 0
Per lb.	Rs. 3 0 0

BRIGHT CAVENDISH CUT,
In 1 lb. Tins, Rs. 1-12 per Tin.

BEYNON STOCKEN & SON'S CELEBRATED MIXTURES AND VIRGINIA SHAG.
WILL'S BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE.
ALSO A LARGE & VARIED ASSORTMENT OF OTHER SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

M. BRESLAUER & Co.,

GENERAL IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Have received per s.s. *Tivoli*,

ONE FULL-SIZE SOLID SPANISH MAHOGANY BILLIARD TABLE on eight (8) inch Spanish Mahogany Carved Legs, Carved Brackets, under-framing fitted with Patent Fact, India Rubber Cushions, Thick Slates, best Cloth, Twelve Cues, long Butt, three-quarter Butt, long and Short Rests, Large Marking Board, Six Chalk Cups, three 2-16 inch best Ivory Balls, Rules in two Frames, Straight Edge, half-round, Chalks, &c.

Price including Packing and free Delivery at Railway Station here. Rs. 1,000.

This Table is guaranteed to be of Solid Mahogany Throughout, and perhaps one of the best Tables ever imported into India.

One half-size Mahogany Billiard Table on four 5 inch Solid Spanish Mahogany Carved Legs, thick Slates, three 1 3/4 inch, best Ivory Balls, four Cues, Rests, Marking Board, Chalks, &c.	Rs. 250
One Mahogany Folding Bagatelle Board, fitted with Cue, Mace, Bridge, nine Ivory Balls, Rules and Pegs	75
One Mahogany Telescope Stand for same	45

M. BRESLAUER AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, (ADJOINING "WAVERLY HOTEL.")

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING AND CO.,
BOMBAY,

WOULD request attention to their large Stock of SURVEYING and MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, DRAWING MATERIALS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c., of the very best quality and finish :—

	Rs. as.
THEODOLITES, by Elliott, and Troughton and Simms, 5 and 6 inch transit and 6 inch Everest patterns, with stands complete, Rs. 525, 625, and	600 0
DUMPY LEVELS, by Troughton and Simms, 10 and 14 inch, with Silver Ring Compass, at Rs. 285 and ...	310 0

NOTE.—Messrs. T., V. & Co. have no Theodolites at the present moment in Stock, but are in expectation of a fresh supply to arrive almost immediately.

'Y' LEVEL, 12 inch, with Silver Ring Compass, by Troughton and Simms	250 0
LEVELLING STAVES, Sopwith's 14 feet telescopic, by Troughton and Simms, with painted scale, each Rs. 50. Paper Scales for ditto, per set	3 0
PRISMATIC COMPASSES, by Elliott, Adie, and Stanley, 3 inch to 4½ inch, with stands, at Rs. 90 92, 115, and	130 0
PARKES' 2 inch, without Stands, at	25 0
POCKET SEXTANTS, by Elliott, Telescope, by Elliott	85 0
OPTICAL SQUARES, in Cases, by Elliott, at	18 0
CROSS STAFF HEAD, Circular Brass, with complete Circle on Silver in Cases, by Stanley, with Staff, at ...	40 0
CLINOMETER, Rule Form, with Sights and Levels, in Cases, by Stanley	25 0
ABNEY'S POCKET LEVEL and CLINOMETER, in Leather Case, by Elliott	35 0
PANTAGRAPH, best Brass, by Elliott, 24 inch. Rs. 120 ; 30 inch	135 0
CAMERA LUCIDA with Shade, in Case, by Elliott	55 0
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, sets Mahogany and Rosewood, Tray Cases, by Elliott, at Rs. 40 65, 100, 125, and	185 0
Ditto, by Stanley, at Rs. 24, 40, 60, 70, 75, 115, and	80 0
POCKET SETS of ditto, by Stanley, Electrum, Rs. 50 ; Brass	38 0
Plain Common Brass Sets, for rough use, at	8 8
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES, with Rack Adjustment, by Elliott	38 0
Or of plainer finish, London made	22 0
PILLAR COMPASSES, by Elliott, in Cases, Rs. 18 and	30 0
NAPIER COMPASSES, by Elliott in Cases, Rs. 18 and	30 0
PORTABLE BEAM COMPASSES, by Elliott in Case	25 0
DRAWING PENS, by Elliott and Stanley, at Rs. 5-8 and	5 0
Ditto, Set of 6, assorted, with Handle, in Case, by Elliott	29 0
WHEEL PENS, with Box of 6, assorted Wheels, by Elliott	10 8
DOUBLE-ROAD PEN, by Elliott	3 8
OPISOMETERS, by Elliott, in Cases, at	3 8
PLANIMETERS, Amsler's Patent, by Elliott, in Case	45 0

Spare Dividers—Half Set Compasses—Bow-pens and Pencils—Spring Bow-pens, Pencils, and Dividers in Sets—Pocket Dividers, &c., &c., by Elliott and Stanley, at various prices.

PROTRACTORS, CIRCULAR, with Single or Double Folding Arms, by Elliot and Stanley, in Cases at Rs. 50, 65, and	92 8
Ditto, ditto, Plain, without Arms, by ditto ditto, at Rs. 24 and	26 0
Ditto, SEMI-CIRCULAR, with and without Arm, by Elliott, in Brass and Electrum, at Rs. 8-8 and ...	18 0
Ditto, RECTANGULAR, 6 inch, ivory, by Elliott and Stanley, at Rs. 5-8 and 6 ; Military Protractor red lined	6 8
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ROLLING, by Elliott	15 0
Ditto, ditto, BOXWOOD, at Rs. 2-4 ; "Aldershott"

COMMERCIAL [illegible]

SATURD[illegible]

The Liverp[illegible] yesterday closed [illegible] 12,000 bales. Prices quoting a decline [illegible] and 1/16d. per lb. [illegible]. To-day's closing report is also [illegible] heavy, sales 10,000 bales, but prices [illegible] steady. In New York Mid Uplands on the spot continues at 14¼ cents, but futures are [illegible] lower.

The Autumnal crop figures are as follows :—

	1874.	1873.	1872.
Total receipts	130,000	124,000	132,000
Do. Exports to G. B.	65,000	43,000	30,000
Do. do. Continent	26,000	20,000	37,000

The stocks for the season now are—

Receipts across Potomac	1,374,000	998,000	1,146,000
Exports to G. B.	464,000	318,000	308,000
Do. do. Continent	115,000	185,000	216,000
Stocks at [illegible]	570,000	425,000	422,000

A comparison of this season's figures with last, now shows an excess in the 13 weeks' receipts of no less than 276,000 bales, much too great a difference to be accounted for on any other basis than that of a large crop, and unless a falling off takes place soon, even the largest estimates seem likely to fall short of the output. Another important feature is the comparatively moderate scale of exports to the Continent, leading support to the opinion very generally expressed, that stocks in the hands of Continental spinners are unusually large, the tendency will be to throw unduly heavy supplies on the Liverpool Market, and so exercise a much more depressing effect on values than if more widely distributed, as was the case last year.

The following is a comparison of the visible supply of Cotton in, and afloat for the U. K. on the 27th instant as compared with last week and the corresponding date in 1873.

	1874.	Last week.	1873.
Stock in Liverpool	530,000	540,000	477,420
" London	112,000	104,370	186,160
American afloat	220,000	240,000	154,000
East Indies	140,000	140,000	243,000
	1,002,000	994,370	962,580

Rate of Int. Orleans ...	8¼d.	8 3/16d.
" Fair Dholleras...	5¼d.	5¼d.
Difference	3d.	3 1/16d.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market continues dull and unchanged, Reuter's quotations being unaltered in every way.

Consols this morning are still quoted at 93¼, French Rentes at 98 ; Bar Silver at 58½d. per oz.

In Sterling Exchange to-day, transactions have again been very small and rates are virtually unaltered. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	Is. 10 9/32d.	per rupee.
do. 6 months' sight...	Is. 10¾d.	"
Credits do.	Is. 10¾d.	"
Documents do.	Is. 10 15/16d.	"

On Calcutta there is still little or nothing doing and rates are unchanged. Government Paper continues quiet at previous values. Some business has been done in Fours at Rs. 102½ ; Fours and a half are nominally Rs. 103¼ ; Fives and a half Rs 108½.

The Share Market has been dull with a downward tendency. Bank of Bombay's first issue have declined ¼, and second issue 1 per cent. Press shares are depressed and in most instances quotations are nominal. In Spinning and Weaving Companies' scrip only a moderate business has been done, and we note a fall of Rs. 25 in Alliance ; Rs. 15 in Fleming ; and Rs. 5 per share in Manockjee Petit. Great Easterns are Rs. 20, and Orientals Rs. 5 per share higher. Mazagon Land have declined Rs. 10, other Land Shares are unaltered.

Cotton has been extremely quiet to-day owing to the adverse character of the home advices, and prices are Rs. 2 per candy lower both in old and new cotton. Dealers are beginning to show more anxiety to sell, but our currencies are still above Liverpool arrival prices, and a further fall will be necessary to induce active buying. The receipts here for the past week are 9,497 bales, against 7,550 for the corresponding week last year ; the respective totals being 43,370 against 63,216, from the beginning of September.

Freights are quieter both for immediate and forward shipment, but rates are not quotably altered.

Piece Goods continue dull, importers being still pressing sellers at slightly lower rates, while buyers, with the prospect of liberal supplies operate very sparingly and only to meet immediate requirements.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value.	paid up.	Last Div. declared.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,000	100	all	9 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	92 xd
23,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	500	all	12p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	745
10,000	500	375	12p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	647½
5,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Commercial Bank	1,200xcom
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	200
40,000	2811	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	400 xi
10,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
1,600	125	all	3 p.ct.	National Bank of Indic.	113
40,000	225	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	7..3

PRESS COMPANIES.

180	5,000	2,85	100 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co ..	1,750
200	2 000	1,100	50 p.	Albert Co. Kurrachee....	800
100	500	all	15 p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co.....	630
250	3,500	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	1,050
250	1,000	2000 00	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.	Apollo Press Co.....	3,800
1028	500	all	60 p.	Berar Company (New) ..	590
1052	2,500	all	200 p.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,300
200	500	all	100 p.	Do New	525
250	1,000	1,000	50 p.	Broach Cotton Co	530
100	1,500	..	17½ p.	Carwar Company.....	700
5031	1,000	all	700 p.	Colaba Press Co.....	4,300
850	2,000	all	250 p.	East India Press Co.....	3,975
150	2,500	all	Rs. 250	Fort Press Co.....	4,300
200	2,000	2,00	75 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	325
200	500	all	100 p.	Fremch Press Co	425
250	5,000	1,46.	75 p.	Imperial Press Co.....	450
200	400	350	60 p.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	460
600	3,000	5000	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,850
120	2,500	750	130 p.	Prince of Wales Press....	1,850
200	1,000	all	200 p.	Samson's Press Co.....	1,140
400	85	75	45 p.	Scinde Press Co.....	390
100	1,000	750	Rs. 75	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	900
129	1,500	1,25	Rs. 5	Victoria Press, Madras..	750
430	850	all	12 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000	all	100 p.	Volkart's United Press Co.	125

* Per share for the half year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Victoria Cross, 1,262 tons, Captain J. Burns, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

The s.s. Raffaele, 92 tons, Nacoda, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and twenty deck passengers.

The Barque Queen of Ceylon, 442 tons, Captain J. S. Scott, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from London (July 4th) with the following cargo :—50 packages merchandise, 50 cases window glass, and 2,157 bundles bar iron. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Burmah, 675 tons, Captain T. Sanders, sailed on Saturday last for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee.—Mr. Ashall, Lieut. C. A. de N. Lucas, Lieut. Smith, and Sergt. and Mrs. Napping. For Muscat —Mrs Petias. For Bagdad.—Colonel and Mrs. Nixon and child, and Miss Bean. For different Ports.—117 deck passengers.

The R. Rubattino and Co.'s Italian Mail Steamer India, Captain Dodero, will sail to-morrow (1st December) with the following passengers :—For Genoa. —Revd. and Mrs. Tribe, Master Tribe and 2 infants, Mrs. Wiehe, Miss Wiehe, Revd. and Mrs. W. J. Burdett and 2 infants, Col. W. H. Webb, Lieut.-Col. G. E. Thomas, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Adye and one child, Mr. Frizzone, and Mr. Raddice. For Suez.—Mr. H. W. Leston, Mr. G. Smith, Mr. C. A. Vibe, and Mr. G. Tonel. For Aden.—Mr. Appayee, and Jainaboo.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Malwa, 2,933 tons, Captain P. S. Tomlin, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Southampton (October 29th) with English Mail and the following cargo :—373 packages wine, 1,505 packages cottons, 133 bales twist, 109 packages papers, 4 cases needles, 3 cases thread, 177 kegs nails, 47 cases and 2,43 : bars iron, 3 cases boots, 100 weights, 100 cases brass, 196 tons coals, 25 cases liquor, 405 cases provision, 13 cases perfumery, 13 packages specie, 8 packages benzoin, 39 packages gum, 12 pieces ivory, 21 packages aloes, 1 case carriage, and many other packages merchandise, and some packages for transhipment for different ports,

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Java, 943 tons, Captain W. A. Sarrat, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Mahgalore.—Mr. and Master Morgan. For Beypore.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilmer, Lieut. E. G. Edward and servant, The Rev. W. A. Leston and two children, Officer Commanding Troops, Surgeon J. L. O Keefe. Mr. and Mrs. Rowe, Captain Pickance, Mrs. Tennant, Miss Wardin, Mrs. and Miss Hunter, ayah and infant, Mrs. Maude and child, Mrs. Stanbrough, infant and ayah, and Miss Brooke. For Vingorla.—Mr. H. F. Silcott, Surgeon J. Prendergast.

[illegible] Captain Grierson and two [illegible] left Jeypore. For Colombo.—Mr. and Mrs. Spiers[illegible]. For Calicut —Mr. Battleston. For Cannanore [illegible] Hogg, Mrs Cowie, and Mr. Rayner. For [illegible] Ports.—Forty-four deck passengers.

ENTERED INWARDS.

No.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
[illegible]	Ceylon	Speid	London, July 4.
[illegible]	Tweeda	Southampton, Oct. 29.
[illegible]	Elk	Sunderland, July 29
[illegible]	Penn	New York, Aug 5.
[illegible]	Tyseteee	London, Aug 19.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Java (s)	Starratt	Coast & Calcutta.
	Surmah (s)	Sanders	C. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Raffaele (s)	Jacoda	Coast and Dutch.

The ship Victoria Cross, Burns, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Woodburn, to Liverpool.
Steamer Strathclyde, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
24	Surat (s)	Burne	Southampton, Oct 8.
	City of Cambridge (s)	Bradshaw	Liverpool, Oct 8.
	Japan (s)	De Smidt	London, Oct. 10.
26	El Dorado (s)	Kerr	London, Oct 13.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
25	Menzies (s)	.....	.....
	Cape Wrath	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
24	Berths (s)	.....	London.
	Peshawar (s)	.....	Southampton.
	Twilight	.....	Bimlipatam.
	Oriental (s)	.....	Kangoon and N. Ports.
	Peshawar (s)	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
23	Assyria (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Australia (s)	.....	Southampton.
24	Oriental (s)	.....	Rangoon & N. Ports.
	Shillo	.....	Calcutta.
29	Zumzawn (s)	.....	Suez, Aden, and Gulf.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 25 K[illegible] ..., Edinburgh, from Mocoulla.
27 [illegible]e, ship, Bush, from Liverpool.
Nov. 10 Yruzac Bat, ss, Munitiy, from Liverpool.
11 Peshawar, ss, White, from London.
12 Ava, ss, Fleurists, from Shanghai.
13 Mesopotamia, ss, Phillips, from Bussorah.
15 Chyebassa, ss, Ballentine, from London.
16 Emiliano, ss, Mendezona, from Manila.
16 Travenoore, ss, Anderson, from Bombay.
17 Olympia, ss. Foulsen, from Fouchow.
18 Elbore, ss, Lazzarich, to Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Pehlwan, ss, Nacoda, from Bombay.
Kwang Tung B. M., Elton, from Marcalla.
Frolic, ship, Bush, from Liverpool.
Vigilant H. M. ss, Ryder, from Portsmouth.
Oxfordshire, ss, Jones, from Cardiff.

DAILY IMPORTS.—November 28.

From Liverpool.

Rezaria s, 18 cases acids, Burjorjee Dhunjeebhoy.

From London.

Kong Sverre s, 40 cases matches, A S Adam.
J V Stevenson s, 5 casks nails, Hajee Ryam Runchord.
South Tyne s, 209 kegs nails, Tyabjee Adamjee.
Strathclyde s, 22 cases sherry, Henry Reid & Co.

From Bordeaux.

India s, 75 cases brandy, Ardaseer Nowrojee & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—November 28.

For Liverpool.

Timor s, 50 bales wool, Jaitha Vuria ; 30 bales wool, Khakeebhoy Nunsee ; 20 bales wool, Rehemoobhoy Mahomed ; 28 bales cotton, Samjee Mooljee ; 286 bales cotton, Sonderdass Mooljee ; 88 bales cotton, Rajmull Manockhund.
Esneeda e s, 104 bales cotton, Muthoordass Vithuldass 100 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co.

For Marseilles.

India s, 483 cwts wheat, Verjee Purseetum and Co ; 3 boxes gold and silver coins, value or rupees 90,000, The French Bank.
Teheran s, 375 cwts gingelly seed, Ral i Brothers.
Ettore s, 2,625 cwts gingelly seed, S Tyebjee and Co ; 1,750 cwts wheat, Alsen, Riebe & Co.

For Trieste.

Ettore s, 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 200 bales cotton Knoop and Co ; 440 bales cotton, R Spinner & Co.

For Venice.

Ettore s, 120 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

For Suez.

Teheran s, 1 box silver coins, value of rupees 5,000, Lalloobhoy Moolchund ; 10 bales silk, Hajee Zamal Abadeen.

For Hongkong.

Golconda s, 12 packages fishmaws, G H J Mamed ; 115 bundles sharkfins, Ebrahaby Alimaa ; 37 packages fishmaws and sharkfins, 8 cases khimsis and 9 cases peacock feathers, Merjubhoy Dams ; 10 cases peacock feathers, Rehmoobhoy Khimjee ; 9 cases peacock feathers, F H Dams ; 10 cases peacock feathers, Baboobhoy Begha ; 6 cases khiamis, Mamed Nurboo ; 10 bales waste cotton, Hoojee Nusserwanjee ; 24 chests opium, Hajee Adum Esmal & Co ; 101 packages fishmaws and sharkfins, Joonabhoy Lalljee ; 67 packages sharkfins, G H J Momed ; 33 chests opium, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee ; 212 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co ; 682 chests opium, N J Abram.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—November 28.

Boulter, Vet Surgeon, Bombay Royal Artillery, on duty, from Mhow.

November 28.

Hayes, Surg Major, Bengal Med Dept, returned on duty, from England.
Morris, Lieut, Bengal 3rd Cavalry, returned on duty, from England.
Ross, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave from England.
Paddy, Captain, Bengal Royal Engineer, returned to duty, from England.
Steel, Captain, Bengal 17th Regt, on duty, from England.
Steel, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick le ve, from England
Stafford, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from England.
Levin, Lieut, Bengal 2-19th Regt, on leave, from England.
Firebrace, Captain, Bengal Royal Engineers, on furlough, from England.
Maunsell, Captain, Bengal 13th Hussars, to join, from England.
Constable, Lieut, Bengal 13th Hussars, to join, from England.
Stevens, Captain, Bombay 3rd Cavalry, on furlough, from England.
Biddulph, Brig Genl, Bengal Royal Artillery, on leave, from England.

DEPARTURES—November 28.

Watts, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.
Nixon, Captain, Bombay Political Agent, Bagdad, to join, to Bagdad.

November 27.

Chapple, Surg Major, Bombay Royal Artillery, to join, to Kirkee

November 28.

Grierson, Captain, Bombay Fub Works Dept, on duty, to Rutnagherry.
Joynt, Surg Major, Bombay Med Dept, to rejoin, to Rutnagherry.
Williams, Captain, Bengal Royal Engineers, to Calcutta.
Turner, Surg, Bengal Med Dept, to join, to Allahabad.
Corbett, Surg, Bengal Ind Med Ser, to join, to Calcutta.
Lucas, Lieut, Bombay Scind Horse, to rejoin, to Jacobabad.
Smith, Lieut, Bombay Scinde Horse, to rejoin, to Jacobabad.
Donovan, Surg Major, Bombay Royal Artillery, from leave, to Mhow.
Wolfe, Sub Ins, Bombay Edue Dept, on duty, to Poona.

November 29.

Wace, Lieut, Bombay Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.
Firebrace, Capt in, Bengal Royal Engineers, to join, to Agra.
Hayes, Surg Major, Bengal Med Dept, returned on duty, to Calcutta.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 28th November 1874.

It is notified for information that in accordance with G G O No 452 of 1874, the note to para 24 of G O by the Comr-in-C in India, republished in G O C 655 of 1874, applies only to Non-commissioned officers and soldiers discharged *in India or proceeding to the Colonies.*

The Comr-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Poona Horse—Capt J Philips, having completed five year's service in the appointment of 1st Squadron Subn with the rank of Capt, is re-appointed 1st Squadron Subn from the 27th Nov 1874.

Mount Aboo Sanitarium—Capt and Local Maj G G Beazley, Sird Foot, to be Comdt, vice Maj Williams who resigns at his own request.

With reference to G G O No 706 4th Instant, Brigadier Genl Khirby is transferred from the Sind to the Belgaum District and Brigadier Genl Vyse is posted to the Sind District.

The foregoing arrangements to have effect from the date. Brigadier Genl Adams vacates the Command of the Belgaum District on proceeding to join his Regt under orders for England.

The following transfers in the Qr Mr Genl's Dept, are ordered :—

Lieut Col G Morris from the Northern to the Poona Division of the Army.

Maj T L Fraser from the Poona to the Mhow Division.

The latter officer to travel expeditiously by rail and dak at the public expense.

Maj J C Hobson, Staff Corps, is placed on genl duty, Ahmedabad.

With reference to G O C No 740 of 18th instant, Surgn W C Gasteen, M B, will proceed by the mail steamer at the public expense instead of in H M's Indian Troop-ship "Malabar."

Surg D A Patterson, is placed on general duty, Bombay, with effect from the 31st Oct 1874.

The undermentioned is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Higher standard Test :—

Lieut A L D Fordyce, 56th Foot.

The undermentioned officers and Warrant officers returned to duty by permisson of the Secy of state for India, on the dates specified :—

Col J P Nixon, S C, Political Agent, Meywar, 18th Nov 1874.
Surg Maj C Joynt, Civil Surg, 24th Nov 1874.
Apothecary R Crawford, 26th Nov 1874.

The undermentioned non commissioned officers having been appointed to the P W Dept are transferred to the Unattached List from the dates specified :—

Corporals Henry Johnson, Royal Engineers, 5th May 1874 ; Charles E Sparks, Royal Engineers, 7th Nov 1874 ; James Walker, Royal Engineers, 7th Nov 1874.

The following Recruiting Parties are authorized :—

19th Regiment N I—To Guzerat 1 Havildar and 3 Privates.
22nd Regiment N I—To the Deccan and Concan, 2 Non-commissioned officers and 3 Privates.
26th Regiment N I—Within the Presidency Limits, 2 Havildars, and 8 Privates.

The officer in charge of the horses left by F Battery 9th Brigade Royal Artillery at Kirkee, is authorized to issue a ration of chaff gram and half coolie prior to their marching for Ahmedabad.

The following orders are confirmed :—

7th Foot (2nd Battalion) Regimental order, dated 21st Nov 1874, appointing Captain Colvin a member of the committee of Paymastership, vice Captain Harrison relieved with effect from 16th Nov.

Regimental order dated 21st Nov 1874, appointing Sub-Lieut C D M Gall, interpreter to the Regiment, vice Lieut Temple appointed to the Bengal S C.

8th Regiment N I—Regimental order dated 16th Nov 1874, directing Capt Jacob, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his own duties, vice Lieut Macpherson.

Lieut Stevenson, officiating Adjt, performed the duties of Qr Mr in addition to his own from the 10th to the 16th Nov 1874.

21st Regiment N I (Marine Battalion)—Regimental order dated 19th Nov 1874, directing Capt Echalaz to officiate as Qr Mr, vice Capt Beeke proceeded on furlough.

Lieut and Adjt Simpson performed the duties of Qr Mr in addition to his own from 17th to 19th Nov 1874.

Lieut J W Wray, offg 2nd Squadron Subn, 1st Light Cavalry, [illegible] furlough, to officiate as 2nd Squadn Officer.

Capt G R J Shakespear, Adjt and offg 2nd Squadn Officer, to officiate as 3rd Squadn Officer :—

Capt W W H Scott, 1st Squadn Subn and offg 3rd Squadn Officer, reverting to his substantive appointment as 1st Squadn Subn.

19th Bengal Cavalry—Regimental order, dated the 13th Oct 1874, appointing Lieut E A Young, offg 2nd Squadn Subn (on promotion,) to officiate as 1st Squadn Subn, vice Lieut G M Abbott, on furlough, with effect from the 13th Oct in addition to his other duties.

13th N I, Regimental order, dated the 2nd Nov 1874, directing Lieut F Talbot Goodridge, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Adjt in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 2nd Novr 1874, vice Lieut and Qr Mr R H Bingham, on furlough.

16th N I—Regimental order, dated the 21st Sept 1874, appointing Lieut F C N Goldney, offg 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Adjt during the absence on furlough of Capt and Adjt A B Clare, or until further orders.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to sanction the following retirement and to make the undermentioned appointments :—

4th Regiment.—Subject to approval by Her Majesty, Lieut James Skinner is permitted to retire from the service, receiving such sum as may be awarded him by the Army Purchase Commissioners as the value of his commission. Dated 17th Nov 1874.

1st Batn 3rd Regt (The Buffs).—Lieut Albert Edward Ommanney to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Gelston, promoted with effect from the 25th Feb 1874, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Comg-in-Chief.

48th Regt—Lieut William Thomas M'Laughlin to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Howlett, promoted, with effect from the 1st Jany 1874, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-Chief.

49th Regt—Lieut William Augustus Collings, from the 73rd Regt, to be Lieut, vice Bushman, who exchanges, subject to approval by Her Majesty. Dated 17th Nov 1874.

73rd Regt—Lieut Charles Albert Bushman, from the 49th Regt, to be Lieut, vice Collings, who exchanges, subject to approval by Her Majesty. Dated 17th Nov 1874.

1st N I—Capt Atkins, offg 1st Wing Subn, to be 1st Wing Subn, vice Holdsworth, who vacated on promotion to the rank of Maj. Dated 5th Oct 1874.

9th N I—Lieut Col W H Hayes, 2nd in Comd, to be Comdt, with effect from the date of the retirement from the service of Col H L Pester.

Lieut Col T E Webster, Wing Officer, to be 2nd in Comd, vice Hawes.

Capt F F J T ke, Adjt, to be Wing Officer, vice Webster.

12th N I—Lieut A F Barrow, 2nd Wing Subn and offg 1st Wing Subn, vice Jamieson, appointed Qr Mr of the 16th N I. Dated 18th Nov 1874

Lieut J W E Argelo, 1st Batn 17th Regt, offg 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, vice Barrow. Dated 18th Nov 1874.

14th N I—Maj L H Williams, Wing Officer (offg Comdt) to be 2nd in Comd, with effect from the date of the retirement from the service of Col C W Miles.

Capt F H Woodgate, 1st Wing Subn, (offg 2nd in Comd, with effect from the date of retirement from the service of Col C Irvine.

Capt H H Birch, Adjt, to be Wing Officer, vice Ogilvie.

31st N I—Col F G Langmore, 2nd in Comd, to be Comdt, with effect from the date of the retirement from the service of Col H M Wilson.

Maj H L C Bernard, Wing Officer, to be 2nd in Comd, vice Langmore.

Capt F Tweddell, 1st Wing Subn, to be Wing Officer, vice Bernard.

33rd N I—Maj T W Rutherfurd, Wing Officer, on furlough, to be 2nd in Comd, with effect from the date of the retirement from the service of Col J Y Gowan.

Capt S C Mactier Adjt to be Wing Officer, vice Rutherfurd.

42nd N I—Lieut Col J P Sherriff, offg Comdt, to be Comdt, with effect from the date of his retirement from the service of Col G E Holmes.

Lieut Col A Tulloch, Wing Officer, and offg 2nd in Comd, to be 2nd in Comd, vice Major Nowell, who has retired from the service.

Poona Irregular Cavalry Depot—Surgn Maj J Davis, 2nd Battalion 12th Regt, to have medical charge, vice Surgn Maj Skues, who is under orders to proceed to England dated 18th Nov 1874.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

1st Batn 8th Regt—Capt and Brev Maj G H Cochrane to be Lieut Col from the 2nd Aug 1874.

81st Regiment—Lieut Col R B Chichester to rank as Lieut Col from the 25th Oct 1869.

Maj C Harris to be Lieut Col from the 10th Sept 1867.

Lieut R K Brereton to be Capt, from the 7th Nov 1874.

With reference to the G O C C dated 4th Nov 1874, republishing an extract from the London Gazette, transferring Paymaster and Hony Maj J M Hewsyn, from the 37th to the 54th Regt, that officer will continue to do duty with the 37th Regt until the final departure of the head quarters in March next, in order that the accounts may be correctly adjusted with the Govt of India.

The undermentioned officer, detailed for duty at the reg mental depot, will proceed to England, during the ensuing embarkation season, doing duty with troops on the voyage :—

Lieut and Local Capt D M F Brady, 1st Bn 6th Foot.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Jubbulpore Field Force Order, dated the 2nd Nov 1874, directing Surgn G J H Evatt, M D, to do general duty at Jubbulpore.

Dated 4th Nov 1874, directing Surgn J Langdon, on being relieved of the medical charge of the convalescent depot at Puchmurree, to proceed to Bombay.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

4th Hussars—Riding Master F Moore, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Capt J J Greene, (Adjt 23rd Bgde,) to Bombay, on private affairs, from the 11th Nov to the 11th Dec preparatory to embarkation for England.

2nd Foot, (1st Batn.)—Lieut R Fulton, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

8th Foot, (1st Batn.)—Local Lieut Col G H Cochrane, to Roorkee, from the 16th Nov 1874 to t e 31st March 1875, on private affairs.

11th Foot, (1st Batn)—Lieut B L P Reilly, to Deyrah, from the 20th Nov 1874 to t e 31st Jany 1875, on medical certificate.

42nd Foot—Lieut E M Heathcote, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

45th Foot—Lieut J Skinner, to Mussoorie, from date of quitting regt pending retirement.

72nd Foot—Lieut M N G Kane, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of leaving regiment ; and thence to England, for fifteen months, on private affairs, from date of embarkation.

83rd Foot—Lieut W Stewart, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

98th Foot—Lieut J Boyle, to England, on private affairs, for twelve months, from date of embarkation.

107th Foot—Major E Ward, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of leaving Simla ; and thence to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Col C F G Lamb, (Comdt 11th N I,) to port of embarkation, for one month from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

British Medical Service—Surgn C Spurway, to England per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Surg C H Swayne (doing duty with the 92nd Foot) to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving regt to appear before a medical board.

Indian Medical Service—Surgn W Finden, (11th Bengal Lancers,) to remain in the hills, on medical certificate, from the 1st Nov to the 15th Dec in extension.

OVERLAND SUMMARY

OF

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

GENTLEMEN will please send their Servants at 9 P.M. to receive TICKETS, without which no Servant will be admitted.

H. G. ROWELL.

Sunday.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCCULIST OPTICIAN,

AMSTERDAM, AND 46, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY announces the arrival of his experienced Assistant, Mr. Henry Betts, who will advise in all that relates to the correction of defects and irregularities of sight by optical means.

He is furnished with a most complete assortment of Menist's Perfected Spectacles, &c., and by judicious selection and adaptation is enabled to benefit every peculiarity of defective vision.

Mr. Betts will return to Bombay for a short time in December, and will subsequently visit various stations in India, amongst others, Kamachee, Hyderabad, Sind, Mhow, Indore, and Jubbulpore.

Letters and communications may be addressed care of Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay.

MENIST'S 12-LENS BINOCULARS.

H. BETTS Assistant to Mr. A. MENIST begs to announce that he has placed a selection of these CELEBRATED INSTRUMENTS with the undermentioned for sale, comprising Race, Field, Marine, and Opera Glasses, &c., unequalled in their perfect construction and finish, and at moderate prices.

ALSO, MENIST'S PATENT METROSCOPES, AND NEW FRENCH ARMY REGULATION FIELD GLASS.

THACKER, VINING & Co., BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees, the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

MANDER—PRESCOTT—November 26th, at Malligaum, by the Revd. W. A. Robert, A. T. Mander, Esq., Major R. E., to Julia Louisa de Blaquiere, only daughter of the late Captain Charles de Blaquiere Prescott, Political Agent, Pahlumpore. No Cards.

DEATH.

KEATINGE—November 16th, at the Residency, Shillong, Harriet, the beloved wife of Colonel R. H. Keatinge, V.C., C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1874.

On Saturday morning the mail-steamer brought a number of notable people to Bombay, but it is an evidence of the advantage which a high political life at home gives over mere social rank and title that the most celebrated of them all was unquestionably Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff. The son of the author of the History of the Mahrattas, the Elginshire magnate, the twice-appointed chosen of the "Nations" of Aberdeen University as their Lord Rector, and the Under-Secretary of State for India under the late Government, is a gentleman who can scarcely be called popular. He has a way of looking at affairs differently from most other people, and his manner of doing so is apt to convey the impression to the world that he believes himself to be a paragon of wisdom whose utterances can be disputed only by presumptuous ignorance. It may be wondered what has brought Mr. Grant Duff to India, seeing that he has hitherto been very well pleased with himself in performing his share in ruling that country from his Olympian height in the India Office. But the answer is to be found in the letter which he addressed to the Provost of Elgin a few days before his departure for this country. From far up the Spey, and for many a mile beyond the shadow of the most venerable and interesting cathedral in the North of Scotland, the reputation of Mr. Grant Duff has long been firmly established, and it has been the periodical delight of the good people at Elgin to sit at the feet of Mr. Grant Duff and hear him speak and judge upon nearly all sublunary affairs. This year they expected him to drop "honied words of wisdom" in his usual address to his constituents at this season ; but he has informed them through their Provost that he must postpone his utterances till the Whitsun recess next year "as he is anxious to take advantage "of the present lull in domestic politics to visit "India." It was not, he says, by his own wish that he went to the India Office in 1868 : he would have preferred the Foreign Office. He adds :—"I am sure I spared no pains while at the India Office either in reading or in cross-examining all manner of men, but in spite of everything, I always seemed to myself to be working with a veil before my eyes. I don't feel that in the least about any country in which I have travelled, and I don't think I should feel it about India if I had once trod upon Indian soil. Anyhow, I mean to try. The number of persons engaged in public life in this country who know anything about that wonderful region is none too great, and, except Lord Northbrook, there is absolutely no

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 27TH NOVEMBER.

Advices have been received that Archbishop Manning has arrived in Rome.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant-General J. Patton has been gazetted a General, and Majors-General Pelly, J. M. Tytler and R. Younghusband, have been gazetted Lieutenant-Generals.

LONDON, 28TH NOVEMBER.

Dean Stanley has been elected Rector of Saint Andrew's University by a majority of 4 votes over the Marquis of Salisbury.

Sir William Muir has been gazetted an ordinary member of the Viceroy's Council, vice Sir Richard Temple.

It is announced that Russia intends re-assembling an International conference on the usages of war.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, 28TH NOVEMBER.

The s.s. Gwalior with the outward Indian mails, left here for Bombay at 6 a.m. to-day, and the Khedive for Galle and Calcutta at 1 p.m. yesterday.

The Brindisi mail steamer was detained for two days off Alexandria by a violent gale of wind.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 27TH NOVEMBER.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton ..... 86,000 bales.
" " " Surats ..... 23,000 "
" " Imports of Cotton ..... 69,000 "
" " " Surats ..... 7,000 "
" Stock of Cotton ..... 395,000 "
" " Surats ..... 250,000 "
" Stock of Cotton in London ..... 112,000 "
Surats during the week have been in less quantity.

LONDON, NOV. 27TH.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Sales heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera, 5¼d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but unchanged.

7 lbs. Shirtings ..... 7d.
8¼ lbs. do. ..... 8s. 3d.
40's Mule Twist ..... 1s.

The following vessel has passed through the Suez Canal:—Tanjore.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

CALCUTTA, 28TH NOVEMBER.

Consequent on the resignation of Mr. Hugh Sandeman, Mr. H. Mangles is appointed Accountant-General, Bengal; Mr. C. Chapman, Accountant-General, British Burmah; Mr. W. Gordon, Deputy, and Mr. W. Donald, Assistant Accountant General, Bombay; Mr. E. Rule, Deputy Accountant General, North West Provinces; Mr. A. Anthony, Assistant Accountant General, Madras. The above will, however, continue to fill their present officiating appointments.

THE VICEROY WILL NOT VISIT MADRAS.

The rumour that the Viceroy will not visit Madras in January is correct.

SIR SALAR JUNG'S APPROACHING VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

Sir Salar Jung will visit the Viceroy during the last month.

PROBABLE MISSION OF SIR LEWIS PELLY TO AFFGHANISTAN.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

ALLAHABAD, 29TH NOVEMBER.

Sir Lewis Pelly does not go home, but remains for special mission probably in Affghanistan.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday, made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

THE District Judge of Tanna and establishment returned to Tanna from Circuit on Saturday. The Judge proceeds with the establishment of the Session Court to Alibagh for Quarter Sessions on the 14th December.

On Saturday morning, Lady Temple, Mr. Grant Duff, Lord Ormond, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, and General Biddulph arrived in Bombay by the mail steamer. The first-named three are guests of Sir Philip Wodehouse at Pareli. Last night the Government House party attended the Cathedral.

THE revenue of Ceylon for the first nine months of the current year shows an increase of Rs. 350,000 over that of the same period of last year. The total revenue of the year is expected to exceed thirteen millions of rupees. A good share of the present increase is due to the receipts from the pearl fishery.

IT is satisfactory to learn that the irruption fever, which had broken out among the men of the Rifle Brigade, at Umballa, is subsiding. A small Camp of Exercise is now assembled at that station, and, had the fever showed signs of spreading, it might have been necessary to dismiss the troops to other quarters.

MR. PHIL ROBINSON, formerly of the *Pioneer*, and who has of late been officiating as Professor of Literature in the Agra College, has obtained the appointment of Head Master of the Bareilly College; still, however, continuing to perform the duties connected with the Professorship of the Agra College until the 15th proximo.

A telegram from New York, dated October 28th, states that numbers of the inhabitants of South-Western Nebraska are suffering from scarcity, having had not one slight meal a day for weeks past. Hundreds are nearly naked, and on the verge of starvation. It is estimated that 10,000 persons will need food and fuel for the winter.

THE Goa papers tell us that the silver and copper coin, lately manufactured in the Bombay Mint for the Portuguese Government, has run out. The Goa Government have the metal, and the Bombay Mint has the mould, but no effort seems to have been made by Macedo e Couto to provide for the emergency, although it has been known for some time past that coin was becoming scarce.

THE state of the crops in the North West Provinces almost entirely to a repetition of that published last week. It is thus stated in the Provincial *Gazette*:—Allahabad, 25th November.—Everything promises well. Jhansi, 25th November.—Rabi prospects good. Agra, 25th November.—No change since last report. Meerut, 25th November.—Prospects unchanged since last report. Bareilly, 25th November.—No change. General Summary.—No rain during week. Prospects continue good.

THE Lisbon papers state that the Governor of Macao, the Viscounte San Januario, has received a mark of distinction from the Chinese Government for the excellent services rendered by him in suppressing Chinese emigration in Macao. It is said that the conferring of such a distinction is unprecedented in the annals of Chinese history. An express Chinese Gunboat was sent by the Imperial Government to Macao, conveying the insignia of the order in charge of two ambassadors, who conferred the honour with great ceremony.

WE must remind our readers that, according to Colonel Baker's "Mystery of Iniquity" on the 6th of December next, the beginning of the end will take place: on that day to quote our inspired Prophet's words, "Christ and His Angels will come to the upper regions of the atmosphere, but will be invisible, opening of the sixth seal and amidst great physical convulsions the dead will arise and join the angelic Host in the sky." The 144,000 pure virgins will not be translated until the 25th of January next so there is yet time for some of the young ladies to get married, but they must look sharp about it.

A CALCUTTA paper thinks it strange that the four Bengal Pilots, who were taken down by the *City of Carthage* to Madras, in consequence of the pilot vessels having been blown off their station on the 12th, should have been obliged to pay for their own passages back to Calcutta, besides the expenses occasioned by six days' detention at Madras. But if, as is not unlikely, these gentlemen (or rather three of them—the Pilot in charge being of course excepted) were voluntarily passengers to the Pilot Station, to seek employment on board inward bound vessels, it can scarcely be thought strange that they should, like other people, be made subject to circumstance.

A KURRACHEE paper the other day published a circumstantial statement that the wife of a clergyman in Bombay had lately been delivered of five children and the same was copied by contemporaries. Doubtful of the circumstance, and before giving it publicity, we took the trouble to refer to the medical gentleman who was said to have assisted on the occasion, and we learn that the statement has "*no foundation*" *whatever in fact!* Monster Gooseberries, snake poisonings and other subjects of sensation must have palled the appetite of the Kurrachee folk, and our imaginative contemporary, apparently, has been driven to extremes, to satisfy the craving, when he committed himself to a *canard* so apparent.

THE Bombay correspondent of the Allahabad paper relates that at the recent *levee*, held here by the Governor, a Parsee in the usual dark cloth coat, and patent leather boots, and trousers of the semi-European style they mostly affect, experienced the fate of the man who went to the least unprovided with a wedding garment "It was pretty" he says, "to see an English constable lead this innocent interloper up to another Parsee, glorious in multitudinous folds of heavily-starched, many-plaited white petticoats and girdle, saying to him in an argumentative fashion—"Look at this gentleman now, he's in full dress! *You* ain't a bit like that, you know; and I must show you the door.' So the Parsee, with many a lingering look behind, went away sorrowing."

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—A pleasant little swindle is reported in connection with the Matriculation Examinations, at which hundreds of native youths are now at work. A clever young man announced that he had succeeded in bribing the University printer, and had secured copies of the papers in a very difficult subject; he had struck off a certain number, and was willing to dispose of them for a consideration. The undertaking was hazardous and costly, so he could not help demanding a heavy price for his papers, which were greedily bought up by the young aspirants, and carefully studied. When the day arrived for this difficult subject they found they had been sold, and that the real paper was utterly unlike the one for which they were prepared. But the dear boys dare not say a word, and the clever young man has left Bombay, for a little time, richer by Rs. 1,200. This seems a large sum to net by a hoax, which the hoaxers dare not denounce, but it is firmly believed.

THE INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES.

DEPUTATION FOR THEIR REPEAL TO THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

On Wednesday, November 4th, a deputation, consisting of about half a dozen of the leading members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and principal East India merchants and cotton manufacturers, waited on the Marquis of Salisbury at the India Offices, Whitehall, to urge upon the Secretary of State for India the repeal of the Import duties of India:—

Mr. R. Johnson, Chairman of Manchester Chamber of Commerce, in introducing the deputation, said they desired to call his Lordship's attention to the Import duties of India and to ask for their repeal. Those duties were originally levied for revenue purposes alone; but it was found that in their operation they were protective; and, as such, they regarded the duties as injurious to the British manufacturers by limiting the demand for his productions, and as also injurious to the population of India by artificially raising the price of commodities which they purchased. In addition to that, they felt that the duties were injurious to the commerce of India and Great Britain. They had been of opinion that it would be more respectful to his Lordship that their deputation should be a small one, and composed entirely of gentlemen who were thoroughly acquainted with cotton manufacture and with Indian trade, and there fore they had there Mr. Edmond Ashworth, vice-President of the Chamber, who, like himself, the President, was intimately acquainted with the cotton manufacture, being engaged largely in the yarn trade. Mr. M. Rose, formerly President of the Chamber, was also intimately acquainted with the cotton manufacture; Mr. Gaddum, another of their members, was an Indian merchant, as was Mr. G. Lord, who had been for many years resident in India, and while there, had been President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. They thought they would be able to convince his Lordship of the reasonableness and justice of their request for the repeal of the duties. With the permission of the noble Marquis, Mr. Geo. Lord would lay before him the facts upon which they based their arguments.

Mr. Lord said it would be necessary for him to refer to figures, but he would do so generally in round numbers, as that would, he believed, answer all practical purposes, although he had details, if His Lordship thought it important that they should be read. The first mills in India for the manufacture of cotton goods were built in 1854, in which year two mills were erected in the island of Bombay, and shortly afterwards began to work with machinery. In 1859 the Indian import duties were doubled and the duties on manufactured goods were raised to 10 per cent, but he remembered the agitation in Bombay during his residence there for the repeal of the duties, and the amount of success which was achieved. They put up a number of mills, some of which were completed in the next few years. Others were added in 1861 and 1862, and in the latter year the duties were reduced from 10 to 5 per cent. The mills after that had very poor success. He had particulars of the working of one of the best, built in 1861. It was worked until 1870, declaring each year a dividend of 5 per cent. per annum.

The Marquis of Salisbury: Was it worked by private capitalists or by a public company?

Mr. Lord said it was in the first place got up by a native, but it was transferred to a company shortly afterwards. In 1869 the real profit made by the mill, if 7½ per cent. had been allowed for depreciation, as was usual in this country, was ¾ per cent per annum. He apprehended that His Lordship's inquiry whether the mill belonged to the man or was worked for other hands had reference to a statement made and not rested largely upon facts that there had been a good deal of bad management in some of these mills. In this case, however, he would meet the arguments, because the management was put down as £2 10 per share, which was the same size this would be considered a moderate charge in England.

The Marquis of Salisbury: What was the capital?

Mr. Lord replied that the capital was £280,000. About the end of 1873 there were at work in Bombay 14 mills, and they produced that year 29,000,000lb. of yearn and cloth. There were at work in Mofussil five mills, most of them being of small size, and he would put their production at 1,700,000lb. or thereabouts.

The Marquis of Salisbury inquired why there were so many mills in the island of Bombay, at a distance from the market of the raw material.

Mr. Lord thought it the best place, because labour was plentiful, the native population numbering 700,000, and many of the natives had been accustomed to work in presse-houses.

The Marquis of Salisbury: What was the price of coal there at that time?

Mr. Lord believed, speaking from memory, that it was about 30 rupees per ton. There were now nearly erected twelve new mills in the island of Bombay and in Mofussil, which, together, would probably produce another million. To show in another way the results which had attended the working of the mills in Bombay, he had a statement to the effect that of the 15 mills in Bombay, nine belonged to public companies, and they declared at the end of 1873 dividends which amounted to 7¼ per cent. per annum, as the average upon the total amount of capital invested in those nine mills, and these included the best. One declared a dividend of 12 per cent. or six per cent. upon the half year, and several 10 per cent. Since that period there had been a change. His brother, who lived at Bombay, had sent him a list containing details of the dividends of several of the best mills which had been just declared, and they ran about from 15 to 20 per cent. His Lordship would observe in this evidence a very great change in the course of working during a very short time. This was believed in some measure to be attributable to the fact generally conceded that a sufficient amount had not been written off for depreciation. It was his impression that the mills to which he had referred had not allowed anything like the 7½ per cent customary in England for depreciation. In one only 4 per cent was allowed. There had been another very important means of profit during the last few years, and that was Surat cotton, which they in India of course only consumed, and which was lower in relation to the English market, and consequently to the Indian market, than had ever been known. This had been the case for eighteen months past. The value of middling Orleans was 8d., of fair Dhollera 5d., being a difference of 3d. So far as he had been able to obtain information, however, the normal difference in the intrinsic value was more nearly 2d. It was evident that, as in India they used exclusively Surat cotton, while the English manufacturers used only one fourth of it, the saving must be very much more costly, so they must compete with Indian manufacturers at a disadvantage. But this was a matter which they believed would right itself. Their great point was to consider whether the manufacturer in India could successfully compete with the manufacturer in England when deprived of the protection he now enjoyed, which was equal to about 6 or 7 per cent upon the capital invested. In Bombay at the present time great excitement prevailed. A large number of new mills had been projected during the last few months; some of them would no doubt be abandoned, but others would be built. Having spoken of the position of the Indian producer, he came now to the English manufacturer and merchant. And here he wished to say, in the first place, that what they desired was simply competition on a fair and equal basis. A suggestion was thrown out some time ago in Bombay by the late Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce there, and taken up by a few persons in England, that an excise duty equal to the duty imposed on imports should be levied upon all the productions of the Indian mills. That seemed to him to be impracticable, while it would not affect the producer by hand loom. Such a suggestion would have very few advocates amongst manufacturers or merchants in England and certainly none amongst the members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. They must be content to struggle against the natural disadvantage of being at a long distance from the place where the cotton was grown and other difficulties of a like character, but they asked that those natural disadvantages should not be supplemented by the levying upon their produce as it passed into India a tax which equalled from 13 to 15 per cent. upon the capital employed upon it in England, and which, as he had already shown afforded a protection to the Indian purchaser of 6 or 7 per cent. His firm had received orders only a few days ago for a particular kind of T cloth. He could say that down at Bombay at a small profit, but if relieved from the duty he could immediately by competing rates reduce the price to the consumer in Bombay of the cloth perhaps by 5 per cent. That was only a question of the effect on Indian cotton, but the influence was fast spreading to the whole trade. At present about two million sterling worth of goods was produced in India by steam power, and the mills now being erected would make that three millions. The English spinner and manufacturer had of course to lose that trade, but he still retained a trade equal to about 15 millions per annum. About ⅓ths of it now consisted of goods manufactured from fine materials which could not be manufactured from Indian cotton with advantage, but it was manufactured from American and Egyptian cotton. Cotton was admitted into India duty free, and consequently machinery had been ordered out some time ago, and some had already been sent specially adapted to Egyptian and American cotton. Egyptian cotton was already imported and used in Bombay, although not in large quantities. This was of the course a very great hardship upon the English producer; because whilst the raw material was admitted into India free, yet, after being manipulated and sent out to India, it was subject to a duty equal to about 8 per cent. upon the raw material, and about 5 per cent. upon the capital employed. That was the position of the English manufacturer. He had next to consider the consumer, who had at present to pay the cost of English manufactured goods, including all charges laid down in India, plus the import duty of 5 per cent. This price he paid also for the goods manufactured in India, so that, whilst he contributed it was true £800,000 annually towards the Indian revenue, he also paid a bonus of about £30,000 per annum to the Indian manufacturers, swelling to that extent the profits which they made as compared with what they should make if deprived of protection, and compelled to compete with English goods admitted duty free. He had now to call attention to the revenue.

The Marquis of Salisbury:—Now you are approaching the vital point.

Mr. Lord was aware that his knowledge on the financial question must be vastly inferior to that in the possession of His Lordship, but he trusted that the existence of the revenue from this source was threatened. If these mills had not been in existence in Bombay and the consumption in India of cotton goods had been as large as it now was, two millions per annum worth more of English goods would have been imported, and the duty thereon would have passed into the Indian Exchequer. Of course that had been lost, but if the process was continued, and if the protective duty was extended, as it must be if maintained to the manufacture of fine goods from American and Egyptian cotton, the whole revenue from these goods imported in India would assuredly pass from the Government in course of time, a vested interest would have been created, and yet the duties must in the end be abolished, because there would be nothing to levy them upon. Not only was this source of revenue threatened, but the revenue itself was, as a matter of fact, rapidly disappearing, the capitalist and labourer would eventually be thrown out altogether, and this was a point which writers in Indian newspapers and persons interested in the Indian mills would do well to bear in mind. They wrote and argued as if it would be an unmixed good and gain to India, that the whole of goods should be produced in India even under protection. They said distinctly that the Government ought to maintain the duties until India should be free of Manchester—"independent of Manchester": that was the expression. And they overlooked another very important fact: which was the source of revenue in India was very largely that of land. Twenty millions per annum came from the land assessment, and eight millions from opium. In fact, the great main stay of the Indian Government was the land. The present action of these persons tended to draw attention away from the culture and development of the land; first, the capital invested in the land, and, again, the great right of another circumstance. It was said that the population was a very poor one, and that it was already taxed as far as it could bear; that, in fact, no more could be got from them because they could not pay more. If, however, they were relieved from a tax of 5 per cent. for clothing, they would have that, as a surplus, and, in some shape, it might be available for Government. At all events, the people would not be paying £100,000 per annum as a bonus to the producers in Bombay. There was one other point to which he would refer. Two years ago, the revenue of India was supposed to be in so prosperous a condition that the Government of India abolished the income tax which yielded £1,000,000 a year. The deputation asked for the repeal of an impost giving £800,000. In his opinion it would have been much better to have repealed these duties and have maintained the income tax. He could not be supposed to be speaking in support of that impost, because he should pay his share of that tax. He knew there were difficulties in the way of raising it; but so there were in England. He saw it collected in India for three or four years immediately following the Mutiny, and it had been continued since until he had longer. He considered income tax in India a fair and legitimate source of revenue. One matter of importance he had overlooked. He believed an argument had been advanced in India to the effect that Manchester goods were being displaced by those produced in India, because Manchester goods were so very much inferior now to what they had been formerly. That was a matter in which he could give a practical opinion. His firm were shipping largely to Bombay productions quite equal to what had ever been sent to India and they went side by side with the lowest class of goods produced in India. The prices of these goods varied from 9s. to 7s. 9d., and the latter could be sold at a small profit while those at 9s. were not saleable. The natural operations of trade would leave the merchant to send that for which there was the largest demand; and he did not think any weight could be attached to the argument to which he had referred. There was a strong opinion in Lancashire upon this question which he had submitted to his Lordship and they, as members of the Chamber of Commerce, had very great difficulty in satisfying the public there that they were paying due attention to the matter. He hoped it might be in the power of his Lordship to grant to her Majesty's subjects in England a fair field for their productions in India as against their competitors in Bombay.

Mr. Malcolm Ross desired to state to his Lordship that all idea of protective duties was entirely abandoned by the Chamber of Commerce. They were suffering from a considerable importation of cotton goods, and were justified in asking to have the same position with regard to India as with Belgium; and that was a fair field and no favour. Perhaps his Lordship was not aware of the extraordinary expense incurred in bringing cotton from Bombay to Manchester, and bring good again to India. He had prepared a list of charges on yarn and goods to Bombay and on cotton from there which showed that a spinner buying Surat cotton in Liverpool or through an agent in Bombay and sending his yarn there would be at a disadvantage as compared with a Bombay spinner on his cotton of 18 per cent. on cost equal to 6·92 per cent. on yarn, and on his yarn of 19·18 per cent., making a total per cent on the value of his production of 26·10. That was the disadvantage they laboured under in getting cotton from Bombay and sending it back in a manufactured state. As an illustration of the operation he might mention that in 1857 and 1858, they exported of one class of goods alone 2,700,000lbs. which in 1872-3 had dwindled down to 325,000lbs. The duty upon the difference would have been available for the Government had no interference taken place. Another matter would probably receive the attention of Lord Northbrook which was that the valuation on which the duties were levied was considerably more than the actual value of the goods at the present time. Mr. Lord had alluded to the charge made from the India Office that so many mills had been erected because the character of Manchester Goods had degenerated.

The Marquis of Salisbury: We have never made any charge of the kind.

Mr. Lord said it appeared in one of the Commissioner's reports.

The Marquis of Salisbury: It was not with our sanction. We do not make us responsible.

Mr. Goes said a more unfavourable charge was never made. It was usually supposed that manufacturers need only make what people would buy, and if they did not do so, somebody else would. There was no demand whatever for the best class of goods, and it would be folly to make them. Again, they found of the lower class that the people preferred and on which there was a profit. While India had been relieved for the income tax the Government had done nothing in that respect for England, so that in addition to everything else the English manufacturer had to pay a tax from which his Indian competitor was free. If this trade was to be put down, some other market would have to be found for the employment of the shipping and the people so largely engaged. It should not be forgotten that the abolition of these duties would increase traffic and so add to the revenue from railways. To them Bombay had always from the principal grievance, but there was a mill in Calcutta, and several friends of his were about to erect others with improved machinery.

Mr. Edmund Ashworth observed that the question really was whether this tax was exacted for revenue or protection. No doubt it was originally intended for revenue, but it had now become protective. While the deputation came to represent the feeling of the cotton manufacturers directly interested in the Indian market, they did not ask for anything beyond what they deemed fair play in accordance with the Free Trade policy adopted in England. In consequence of the existence of this tax of 5 per cent. a considerable number of Joint Stock Companies had been promoted, and Lancashire investors had found capital to supply these mills.

Of course they must look out for the results of their investments, but he wished to point out the difficulty which would be experienced is repealing this tax when these investments had become large and important. When that took place the clamour for the maintenance of protection from that source to be greater for the cry from the other side for its abolition. It was therefore most desirable that the Government should give some intimation that this impost was not to be considered a permanent one, or otherwise vested interests would be established, with a claim upon the Government. The statement in reference to Manchester goods alluded to by his friends, was to be found in a blue book on the "moral and material progress of India: 1871-2." In it the number of Spinning and Weaving Companies was given and then followed the assertion that the Mills had been set up "entirely in consequence of the inferiority of the piece goods imported from Manchester." This was the allegation in an official work of which they complained.

The Marquis of Salisbury: It ought not to have been inserted.

Mr. Ashworth went on to say that he had in his warehouse pure made cotton goods, as good as any that could be produced in any part of the world; but while they could readily sell the inferior, they were unable to find a customer for the superior article. This was an answer to the charge of deterioration.

The Marquis of Salisbury remarked that he had some difficulty in answering their appeal, because there could be no question that in point of principle they were in the right. This duty was not one which could be defended in theory, and he did not suppose that any English Government would defend it in theory. The English Government could not speak with two voices on this subject. The principles of free trade had been accepted for a very considerable time. England urged them at every Court, and she could not willingly belie them in any dependency under her control. He quite admitted, therefore, that if the revenues of India were as elastic and grew as rapidly as the revenues of England, this would be a duty whose term of life would be very short indeed, and on that ground he should be very sorry to believe that any vested interests were springing up in India that based themselves on the permanent continuance of this duty as a part of their success. If there were any such, they were deceiving themselves. But when he went from the theoretical and logical position to the question of its practical application, he was compelled to observe that he thought they a little under-rated our financial difficulties on the one hand, and over-rated the effect of this duty in raising Indian competition on the other. First, with respect to our financial position, this duty produced £800,000 a year. As he had said, the Indian revenue was not one which grew rapidly; and that was not its only peculiarity, for it had few resources to fall back upon in time of need. The income tax had been tried, but in the opinion of those that were most competent to judge, it could not have been sustained, and could not, except in a very great emergency, be re-imposed in India. Political reasons dominate over all others, and it was for political reasons that that tax was felt not to be applicable to the circumstances of the country. The revenue of India had in recent years shown a very satisfactory balance but that balance, had been almost always less than the amount to which the opium duty—our great source of variation—would oscillate from year to year. Our surplus had rarely exceeded £1,500,00 or £1,600,000, and the opium duty had been known to vary as much as £2,000,000 in a single year. The Indian revenue, therefore, although not in an unsatisfactory conditon, could hardly be said to be in that state of prosperity and strength that we dared at once dispense with so important a source of revenue as one which brought us £800,000. He thought it a hasty assumption to say that this revenue was dying. It was quite true that it had been diminishing although not rapidly, during the last three or four years, but it was now at a higher point than in 1869. During the last ten years he found that the average of the duty was £746,000, his last returns gave £816,000, and therefore the duty was now at a higher point than the average of the last ten years. It seemed, therefore, as if the diminution had been temporary, and he could not admit it as unequivocal proof that the duty was disappearing. He noticed, indeed, that the import of cotton goods, in spite of these discouraging circumstances, was steadily increasing. It did not increase uniformly from year to year, but an average of ten years gave 16,000,000lb, while the return for 1873-4 was 17,224,000lb; so that it was evident that the importation of cotton goods into India could not be said to show signs of falling off. It might not rise as rapidly as they desired or expected, but it was not checked or damaged by the operation of the duty to such an extent that it could be said to suffer. Now, as to the effect of the tax as a protective duty, perhaps it was rash for him to express in their presence a confident opinion, but he was very sceptical as to this duty having much effect in nourishing competition. Let them consider the circumstances of the case. They had heard that 25 per cent. was the handicap under which they ran this race. That was the disadvantage against which they had to contend. In India there was the raw material and the market, as well as labour, which was cheaper, and as regarded all delicate manipulations of the hand more skilful. There appeared to be nothing wanting except the coal and the capital. Well, he had just received papers which showed that the great coalfield of Wurora which was close to the cotton might be calculated to yield seventeen millions of tons at a depth of between 170 and 200 feet from the surface. If that was found to be correct, there would be nothing but capital wanted to establish not only in the island of Bombay but in the Mofussil flourishing manufactories. He thought, therefore, that they must admit the possibility of a stiff competition for the supply of the Indian market. It was hardly fair to the Indian Government to lay upon its financial policy the burden of those disadvantages which really came from a natural state of things. He had made these observations rather in deprecation of what seemed to him to be the highly-coloured statements to which their own convictions had led them to give their sanction. But he had only to repeat that in theory their position was unassailable, that England ought not to maintain any duty proved to be protective. With respect to the practical course to be pursued by the Government, they undoubtedly did not look upon this as a permanent source of their revenue. They would be very glad if they could get rid of it. He did not say that it stood first on the list for reform, because there were international custom-houses which sinned more largely and flagrantly against economical laws than even protective duties; but they were anxious, whenever their financial position should enable them to so, to see this duty disappear. He could only hope that the prosperity of India would be such that the interests of both sides could be consulted in the matter.

Mr Lord having obtained His Lordship's permission to reply to two of the points raised in his remarks, said that although the returns did not, up to the present time, show that the import of English goods to India had actually fallen off, the natural expansion of the trade, which His Lordship was aware had previously taken place year by year, had been of late arrested, the increase of consumption having been met by the increase of production of cotton goods which he had £2,000,000 worth of good and yarns which he had shown were manufactured by the Bombay mills last year. With regard to the disadvantage under which the English producer laboured in having to import his cotton and return the goods to India, he (Mr. Lord) had shown that although the English producer had from the first laboured under this disadvantage, and the Indian manufacturer had had a protection equal to 6 or 7 per cent. on his capital, the latter up to a year ago had only been able to pay very small dividends.

The deputation, having acknowledged His Lordship's courteous reception of their statements, withdrew.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

CALCUTTA, 25TH NOVEMBER.

THE Legislative Council assembled at Government House this morning after an unusually long interval. The following members were present:—

His Excellency the Viceroy, *presiding*.
The Hon. B. H. Ellis.
Major General the Hon. Sir H. Norman.
The Hon. A. Hobhouse.
The Hon. E. C. Bayley.
The Hon. J. F. D. Inglis.
The Hon. R. A. Dalyell.
The Hon. Sir William Muir.
The Hon. J. R. Bullen Smith.
The Hon. Raja Romunath Tagore.

Mr. Hobhouse moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to Probates and Letters of Administration. He explained that the object of the measure was to enlarge the local area over which the operation of probates now extended. The subject was regulated by Act, X. of 1865, sec. 242, The Indian Succession Act, which provided that a probate could only take effect throughout the province in which it was granted. Then there was the question—why should it operate only throughout that province and notthroughout the whole of British India? If the different parts of India were subject in this respect to different Legislatures there would be a very good reason why the probate should not operate beyond the sphere of its own Legislature, or if difficulties had to be dealt with, there might be a good reason why the probate should not operate beyond a particular area. But in this case there were no such difficulties, and it seemed to him that the present law was simply an outcome of incidental circumstances and did not rest on any reason that bared a close examination. Those who passed it were familiar with the local operation of laws in India in the different Presidencies, and they were familiar with the local operation of Probates under the old English system, and those two systems were combined to produce the present Law by which the Probate was confined to the Province in which it was granted. When the question to which he had referred regarding the operation of the Probate within a particular area was raised, he thought it would be found that it was more consistent with principle that a personal representative duly constituted anywhere should be recognised everywhere, just in the same way as the heir-at-law took the place of his ancestor everywhere and was not confined to one locality alone. It was not merely for the purpose of some theoretical improvement that the measure was introduced. Unless there had been some practical hardship or inconvenience, arising from the state of the law, he did not think the Council would have heard anything of the measure from him. But we were moved to the introduction of this Bill by the Madras Chamber of Commerce which had forwarded a statement of cases showing that practical hardship had resulted. Mr. Hobhouse here proceeded to read two or three of the instances referred to, remarking, before doing so, that he thought the Council would see that we were dealing with a real case and not an imaginary one. From these examples it appeared that the present system of granting Probates or Letters of Administration involved expensive and tedious formalities and consequently led to hardship. Probate or administration granted in Madras was inoperative in Bombay and other parts of India, and the Executor of a shareholder in the Bank of Madras, who died in Madras, where his will was proved, would be liable to the extra expense of appointing three attorneys and obtaining administration in Bengal, Bombay, and the North Western Provinces if the deceased happened to be interested in the Banks of Bengal and Bombay, and held shares in a tea plantation in Kumaon. Mr. Hobhouse therefore thought that the Madras Chamber of Commerce were right in asking for an alteration of the law. Of course we must not exaggerate the consequences of altering it. If estates were to be administered by persons living at a distance the agency charges would of course be increased, but what would be saved would be the necessity of employing professional persons to take out letters of administration of exactly the same nature as those taken out in the first instance. Objections had been made to any alteration of the law on the ground, first, that the remedies of creditors would be interfered with if the executor resided in one Presidency and the creditor in another; and, secondly, that the present system was calculated to afford greater protection to the assets. With reference to these objections Mr. Hobhouse would just ask the Council to consider what was the actual working of the present law. He thought it would be found that it never was devised for the purpose of meeting those objections, and that, at this moment, it did not meet them. Mr. Hobhouse cited an instance to show that this was the case, and which he thought made it quite clear that the present law was not devised in the interests of creditors or to afford protection to the assets. The Law was the outcome of two extremes of old thought and old traditions—the traditions of the independence of the Presidencies of one another, and the traditions attached to the probate in England in which every Province gave a separate probate. In the course of his concluding remarks Mr. Hobhouse explained that the present Bill provided that the person who was duly constituted executor or administrator by a competent Court should be the owner of his testator's or intestate's property as completely through British India as he now was throughout the Province in which probate was granted, the term 'competent Court' being taken at least in the first instance to mean a High Court as defined by Act I of 1868. He also explained that an opportunity had been taken to insert a provision for granting relief when too high a court fee had been paid on probate or letters of administration. At present there was no provision of law enabling a person to recover such excess from the Government, although Government had been in the habit of taking the case into consideration, dealing with it justly and returning the money. The Financial Department would, no doubt, be glad to hear that the right shall be given to persons making excessive payment in such cases to recover it. The Bill also proposed to give relief from double payment of Court fees where a second grant of probate was found necessary in respect of the whole or any portion of the same estate. As the law stood the stamp duty had to be paid more than once, and there again the Government had been in the habit of refunding. Mr. Hobhouse then put his motion and obtained leave to introduce the Bill.

Mr. Hobhouse next presented the Report of the select committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to civil appeals in the Presidency of Fort William. He said that in presenting the Report he should be glad to take the opportunity of explaining to the Council as fully as the time at his disposal admitted, the course of action taken by the Committee and the reasons which influenced them to that course. He proposed that the Bill should be altered in some respects, that then it should be republished together with certain memorials which he should have to advert to, and that it should not be passed for some little interval of time, an interval sufficient to give the members of Council and others time to consider how the Bill now stood, what the committee had said, and what he now proposed to say, so that any amendments might be framed which any member of Council might think fit to move. He would first read to the Council exactly what the Committee had said with respect to the general scope and tenor of the Bill. Mr. Hobhouse here proceeded to read the report of the Committee, the gist of which was as follows—It stated that three memorials or communications had been received (1) from the Rajshahye Association; (2) from the British Indian Association; and (3) from the Pleaders of the Calcutta High Court, all raising objections to the whole principle of the Bill, so far as it restricted the right of appealing. These objections (the report went on to state) were principally founded on the insufficiency of the existing courts below the High Court to dispose of suits in a way satisfactory to the suitors. The Rajshahye Association submitted proposals for improving the Mofussil Courts, but whatever consideration such proposals might receive from the Government the Committee had not considered them within the scope of their functions. The report then proceeded as follows:—

"We think that the fears expressed about the operation of the measure are to a considerable extent due to an imperfect apprehension of the mode in which it is calculated to work, and in particular to some forgetfulness of the fact that, at the present time, there is no second appeal from a decision on the facts, even though the District Court may have reversed the decision of the Court below, and may be clearly shown to have erred in so doing, and that the Bill proposes to open a door to appeal in such cases.

"We do not wish to make light of the fears expressed about a change which everybody admits to be tentative and which it is therefore prudent to introduce cautiously. And we have made some important alterations with the view of meeting those fears to a considerable extent. For this reason we have wholly struck out the limitations placed by the Bill as introduced on first appeals, and have left them to be regulated by the existing law, namely, Act VI of 1871, section 29. We have by section 5 clauses (c) and (d) conferred a much larger measure of discretion on the High Court to admit second appeals; and we hope we have made a clear distinction between them by illustration, that rent-suits as well as other suits raising questions of general interest will be fit subjects for a second appeal. Perhaps we ought hardly to describe this last point as an alteration, because it was the intention of the Bill as introduced; but the language then used may not have been sufficiently clear to prevent doubt, whether it included all the classes of suits intended.

"We have not felt justified consistently with the maintenance of the measure in going any further in the direction of greater latitude of appeal, and in our opinion the measure is one the main principles of which will be beneficial to the community they affect.

"The other alterations which we have made may be briefly stated as follows:—

"We think that the Court allowing a second appeal should fix a time (not exceeding ninety days from the date of the allowance) within which the appeal must be presented, and we have declared that every such appeal presented after such period shall be inadmissible.

"We have made a few verbal amendments and given some illustrations, and recommend that the Bill thus altered be passed. But first we think that it should be republished with this report, and the papers above mentioned in the second paragraph."

Mr. Hobhouse went on to say that he did not wish to fetter himself under the general statement that the objections made to the Bill were due to an imperfect apprehension of the mode in which it was calculated to work. He wished to address himself specifically to what had been said and to point out where he thought that the memorialists had been mistaken. It seemed to him that they had overrated those effects of the Bill which they deemed to be disadvantageous, and of underrating those which they deemed to be advantageous; that they had compared the Bill, not so much with the law actually existing as with some unexisting state of things in which a second appeal was open to everybody; that they had too readily assumed that facilities for litigation were a good and restrictions on litigation were an evil, and that they had criticised the Bill rather by isolating its component parts than by taking them as a combined whole. In order to show this, he would state his own views in his own way, but he could not promise his colleagues that in everything he should exactly interpret their thoughts. He hoped, however, to represent them with tolerable fidelity and generally to explain the reasons which had led them to sign the sentences which he had just read. He was sorry to repeat himself, but he could not help remarking again that the subject was one of great complexity and he found that he was always obliged to refresh his own memory about it when he took it up after an interval of time. He would therefore recapitulate the modein in which he presented the case to the Council on the two occasions when he moved for leave to introduce the Bill and when he actually introduced it. The main object of the measure was to remove appeals in general, but appeals from Appellate decrees—that class of appeals which though its name had been radically altered had gone for some 70 years by the name of "Special Appeals." There never was a time when a second appeal had not been subjected to large and substantial limitations either of pecuniary value or of the discretion of the Court who made them or of subject matter. Those appeals which were subject to the discretion of the Court that admitted them were properly called "special appeals." They were created in the year 1803, so far as regards the Provincial Courts appeals, and in 1805 so far as regards the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. They lasted till the year 1843 when they were abolished, and instead of them was created a regular appeal, an appeal which lay at the option of a party, which was not subject to the discretion of the Court, and did not depend upon anything special to the case,

...ment. The duties of No. 1 were to count the sheep correctly coming in and going out, to see that no loose ones found, so that it be not ...ed, and to keep the accounts. No. 2 got a fee for his services. After the sheep had been counted, it was the duty of the first fee-earner to examine them as they were being tied up. The object ... was to pick out sheep that were ... for each animal. The "halkarie" always ... the fees. He ... each two annas for each ... or sheep that was passed. I never paid the fee personally, and never saw the "halkarries" pay ... to the sepoys. The most comes to Bombay by the railway. If I have to supply it during the night, I bring it in carts. On one occasion I was present at the slaughter house when a cart was loaded with meat, to be taken to Bombay, and I paid the sepoys two rupees for it. Sometimes I paid the money with my own hands, and sometimes the "halkarrie" paid it. I paid it to prisoner Hossain and Ramjee. They demanded it, and I was obliged to pay it. There are certain days in the year named "pallees"), on which only a certain number of shops are kept open by arrangement. I had my shop open on a "pallee" day. When it was my "pallee," that is ... to keep my shop open, I came to Bandora the preceding day and left the same day at 7 P.M. The "halkarrie" paid the fees for bad carcasses after 2 o'clock at night. I never stayed at Bandora all night.

To the Court—The man whose shop is to remain open on a certain day pays a "dustooree" of two rupees to the sepoys. The two annas paid for a pregnant or lean goat or sheep were paid by the "halkarries," and sometimes by me personally to prisoner Hossein.

The case was then adjourned until Thursday the 3rd December.

THE DIORAMA OF THE AMERICAN WAR

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I beg to offer the following statement :—After the collision took place, and I found my vessel rapidly going down, I gave orders to put all the boats over. I gave the gig in charge of the second officer, also the ship's papers which I saw him put into the boat. I told him to moor astern and not leave the ship ; through some misunderstanding he left the gig in charge of the boatswain, Mr. Roberts, and when I looked over the stern a few minutes afterwards, I found her gone out of sight. The cutter was next put over, which was soon filled with people. I gave her in charge of the chief officer, Mr. Chapman, and at the same time cautioning him not to leave the ship as the other had done, but a few minutes afterwards I found she had left the ship. The ship being now nearly on her beam ends, the weather-boat had to be brought to leeward to be put over, in doing which some one let go to the after tackle keeping the other fast ; the remainder of the crew seemed completely paralyzed at this mishap to our last boat, and as I found no one would go into her, I went in myself when I was immediately followed by two others of the crew. We succeeded in lowering her safely into the water with the disadvantage of being three parts full. The rope which held the boat, either got adrift or was cut, and on getting another, I called to slack astern when it was hauled on board, but were thus cast adrift without water or food of any kind, the boat three parts full of water, and nothing to bale it out with, and no rowlocks or thole pins. We took off our hats and soon cleared the boat of water ; the next thing was to make rowlocks, after which we tried to pull back to the ship. I headed the boat for the light vessel, and after pulling continuously we saw the light for the last time at 3 A.M, November 12th, as near as I could guess, having no watch, compass or instrument of any kind. At daylight we saw a full rigged ship coming from the westward ; we pulled hard to try and catch her, but the boat was making so much water we could only pull two oars (as it kept one bailing all the time with a so'wester belonging to one of the men) and a strong wind rising, she went out of sight to windward. That was the only vessel we saw the whole time ; for the first two days we had strong winds and a high sea, and as we were very slightly clothed, we suffered very much from cramps and cold, as the sea was continually washing over us. On the 14th, the sun came out, and I then found out how the wind was, and also how we had been drifting. I then saw it was no use trying to get east, so I ran before the wind to the westward. Having found a bag with some clothes in the boat, we cut it open and made a sail of it on a broken oar ; it was about this time that the want of water was felt ; whilst we were continually wet, we did not feel the effects of thirst but when the sun came out, it made a wide difference. After running to the westward as near as I could steer by the sun during the day, and the north star by night, we made the land on the 15th, and after three days' intense suffering from thirst we managed to get in with the shore at Santipolly, completely exhausted. Of the last two days, I can scarcely give a clear account as we all worked like automata, and as talking made us more thirsty, we seldom spoke to each other. I think the only thing that supported us was by keeping ourselves continually wet and the sight of land. On the 8th, we landed at Santipelly light-house where every one was very kind, the natives having a large supply of *congee* water all ready for us when we landed on the beach. I wish to express my gratitude through your ... paid for a bad goat or sheep larger after it was slaughtered.

Cassum Ahmed said—I am ... father residing in ... and am 25 years of ... have a mutton ... at the Crawford Market ... meat is brought by ... halkarrie." I go to ... every four or ... days. Ten, twelve, or fifteen ... are daily ... for me and I pay a Sircar's fee of ... annas for each ... The "halkarrie" always ... the fees. He ... each two annas for each ... or sheep that was passed. I never paid the fee personally, and never saw the "halkarries" pay ... to the sepoys. The most comes to Bombay by the railway. If I have to supply it during the night, I bring it in carts. On one occasion I was present at the slaughter house when a cart was loaded with meat, to be taken to Bombay, and I paid the sepoys two rupees for it. Sometimes I paid the money with my own hands, and sometimes the "halkarrie" paid it. I paid it to prisoner Hossain and Ramjee. They demanded it, and I was obliged to pay it. There are certain days in the year named "pallees"), on which only a certain number of shops are kept open by arrangement. I had my shop open on a "pallee" day. When it was my "pallee," that is ... to keep my shop open, I came to Bandora the preceding day and left the same day at 7 P.M. The "halkarrie" paid the fees for bad carcasses after 2 o'clock at night. I never stayed at Bandora all night.

To the Court—The man whose shop is to remain open on a certain day pays a "dustooree" of two rupees to the sepoys. The two annas paid for a pregnant or lean goat or sheep were paid by the "halkarries," and sometimes by me personally to prisoner Hossein.

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where they were most enthusiastically received by the people.

The Right Hon. Cecil ... 3rd Forester has been gazetted as a ... of the realm.

It is stated that ... Disraeli has been strongly advised by high authorities to ... Session in Parliament to amend the Ecclesiastical Titles Worship Regulation Act for the ... ... during July 1, 1875.

A considerable ... Cholera is reported from the Cape of Good Hope.

The International ... on the South Kensington Exhibition has been closed. The plan of making it an annual affair has been a complete failure. The Indian Museum is about to be transferred to South Kensington.

Colonel Burne, C.B., ... has been installed as Political Secretary at the India Office, as successor to Sir John Kaye.

The captain and mate of the Emily Augusta, just arrived from Calcutta, are charged with causing the death and otherwise ill treating Lascars on board that ship, on her voyage to London. They have been examined by a magistrate and remanded.

The case against the directors of the Equitable Fuel and Gas Company has been again under examination before the Lord Mayor during the week, and is adjourned till to-day.

An explosion has occurred at the Hounslow Powder Mills, by which four lives have been sacrificed.

The Manica Hanoo, Bengal Famine Fund has been closed. The total amount collected was £129,163 ; of which £120,300 has been sent to India, and there is now a balance in hand of £3,600, after paying £5,555 expenses.

The Duke of Abercorn has been appointed Grand Master of the Order of Freemasons of Ireland.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have affirmed the judgment of the High Court of Calcutta in the appeal case of Dhonendur Chunder Mookerjee and others v. Muthy Lall Mookerjee and others.

A deputation of Manchester merchants interested in the Indian trade, has waited upon the Marquis of Salisbury to urge the repeal of duties on cotton goods imported into England.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Sir Denis le Marchant ; Dr. Lankester, M.D. ; Sir Joshua Rowe, C.B. ; the Baroness Fitzwalter ; Professor Anderson, of Glasgow ; F. Carbutt, Esq., J. P. for Leeds ; Lady Love ; Capt. J. Barclay, Rifle Brigade ; Major Macpherson, late 68th Light Inf. ; Egmont, son of late Sir H. Maggeridge ; Charles, son of late Hon. H. Howard ; Capt. Wynne, late 2nd Life Guards.

THE ATTACK ON PRINCE BISMARCK.

BISMARCK.

(From the Times.)

WURZBURG, Oct. 30.

The Court for the ... Kullmann for the attack on Prince Bismarck at Kissingen opened at 9 o'clock this morning.

Professor von Rinecker, an Old Catholic and an expert on questions of lunacy, gave evidence as to Kullmann's temperament and state of mind. "Kullmann," he said "possesses no fanatical enthusiasm, but is frigid and indifferent, strikingly with the Communists when on their trial. His grandfather committed suicide, his mother was insane, he himself is a murderer, and his father was a drunkard." He declared Kullmann to be mentally deficient. His mind was partially, but not wholly unhinged at the time he committed the crime. The witness quoted section 51 of the German Penal Code, which says a criminal is not to be punished if at the time he committed the crime he was mentally deficient. Another expert, Dr. Hubrick, director of a lunatic asylum and a Catholic, said the prisoner was intelligent enough to withstand a possibly hereditary tendency to insanity.

The President then summed up the evidence.

The prisoner's counsel read the report of the Municipal Administration on Stroman, a priest at Salzwedel, described as a fanatical Catholic. An anonymous letter, addressed to Prince Bismarck on the 16th of July, was also read. It contained the following passage, "The entire Priesthood are sorry that you have not been killed," and it concluded thus, "On behalf of all Roman Catholic Christians, Salzburg." Kullmann being asked if he had anything further to say, positively denied having been guilty of their wilful and malice aforethought.

The evidence was concluded at a quarter-past 11. The Public Prosecutor, Herr Rudel, who is a Catholic, then addressed the jury. He urged them to disregard the talk and clamours and certain newspapers about an alleged plot arranged by Prince Bismarck himself. They had to ask themselves whether Kullmann attempted to commit murder, and whether he did it of malice aforethought. They could not but answer the former question in the affirmative after Kullmann's confession and the evidence of the witnesses. As to his motives, they were brutal and revengeful. There was nothing heroic or ideal in the act, for by trying to escape he showed himself a coward and bandit. The jury should indulge in no sentimentality, but should have God before their eyes and truth in their hearts. There was applause at the close of the speech, but it was repressed by the presiding Judge.

Kullmann's counsel, Herr Gerhard, an Old Catholic, then addressed the jury. He first explained the nature and origin of the May Laws. He argued that it was impossible Kullmann could have understood them, and contended that he was misled by the agitation of the Salzwedel Catholic Association. He dwelt on the pernicious effects of such societies and also of political sermons on minds like Kullmann's. He said he knew the impartiality of the jury, and whatever their verdict might be it would be respected as that of honest men. He urged them to consider the insanity of the prisoner's mother and the suicide of his grandfather. Referring to the evidence of Professor Rinecker, he maintained that Kullmann was not of sound mind when he perpetrated the act, though he might have been so when he first resolved upon it.

The Court then adjourned for two hours.

The sitting was resumed at 3 o'clock. The Public Prosecutor replied to Kullmann's counsel. He styled his defence loyal, but declared the insanity of Kullmann to be inadmissible. He said, if he could find any trace to justify him in assigning Kullmann's deed to insanity, he would be the first to declare it fatally before the world to obliterate an odious blot from the German name. When posterity read of this crime it might at the same ... read of its just punishment.

The counsel (Herr Gerhard) repeated again the account of Kullmann's being misled by the Catholic Association.

Kullmann, being asked if he had any more to say, related his history. When at Salzwedel he heard of the May Laws, he never only one of them—on the education of the clergy. He said, "Then I thought much about that, and was persuaded that Prince Bismarck was the originator of those laws." He passed very shortly over his crime, but assured the Court that he was not instigated to the crime by the Association.

The President having put to the Jury the following question,—Is Kullmann guilty of having shot at Prince Bismarck with a double-loaded pistol with the purpose to kill him intentionally and with premeditation ?—the Jury withdrew, and returned after 15 minutes' absence. The Foreman, Herr Mueller, from Weitzburg, handed the verdict to the President, who read "Guilty."

The proportion of voices is not given in Bavarian Courts.

The Public Prosecutor proposed as punishment 15 years hard labour, 10 years loss of civil rights, and the ... of eventually put under police surveillance. The punishment, he observed, should be the greater because his crime was attempted on the highest representative of Government and cause of religion.

Kullmann's counsel begged that the punishment for this poor, misguided young man might be mitigated. Kullmann himself prayed the Court to give him a less severe punishment.

The Court withdrew, and Kullmann remained in the hall, apparently in very good spirits. After an hour's consideration the Court reappeared, and the President communicated the sentence—14 years' *zuchthaus* (unpronounced in a House of Correction), 10 years' loss of civil rights, and subsequently police surveillance. The motives for leniency were the youth and misleading of Kullmann.

The prisoner's features did not change during the reading of the sentence. When he was asked, as is the practice, whether he wished to appeal to a higher court, he declined.

The sitting ended at half-past 5.

While the jury in Kullmann's trial were closeted, Herr Gerhard, the counsel for the prisoner, told the criminal that he had better make up his mind for a verdict of guilty, and that the best course for him to pursue would be to forego the Court immediately after sentence was passed that he intended appealing to the mercy of the Crown ; but Kullmann stoutly refused to do anything of the kind. "To appeal to the King of Bavaria," he said ; "I will not do it. I think to-day I shall conclude my life by a well-aimed pistol at him." Throughout the trial Kullmann's candour and perfect fearlessness, which had nothing boastful in it, produced a favourable impression upon the audience. If his sentence is more severe than was expected, this is probably owing to the Court deeming it necessary to protect the Fire Minister of the Crown, and, therefore, inflicting a higher penalty than is usual in cases of unsuccessful attempts at murder.

THE RIOTS IN NEW ORLEANS.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

CORK, Nov. 5.

THE White Star steamer Adriatic arrived to-day from New York, after a passage of seven days 22 hours. The Adriatic was to have sailed on the 24th, but on that day, having met with a slight accident, in collision with the Cunard steamer Parthia, she was obliged to put back for repairs and did not leave until the 28th. The *Tribune*, in its account of the accident, says :—

"The Parthia had left the wharf first, and steamed down the Bay, closely followed by the Adriatic. Just outside the Narrows, where the channel is not very broad, the Adriatic overtook the Parthia, and was passing her, when the latter vessel put her helm sport, and by the change of her course drove the fluke of her starboard bow anchor through one of the 3in. iron plates in the port quarter of the Adriatic, not far from the water line. The Adriatic put back and anchored at the lower quarantine. The Parthia proceeded to sea."

The *New York Tribune* of the 26th gives the following account of the arrest at Shreveport of a number of merchants belonging to that city on a charge of conspiracy :—

"At Shreveport, Oct. 25.—The following gentlemen were arrested yesterday morning by the United States Marshal, charged with violating the Enforcement Act :—George A. Pike, banker ; E. Jacobs, of the firm of E. and B. Jacobs, the wealthiest firm in the city ; John J. Horan, of the firm of Horan and Looney ; W. D. Ford, of the firm of Boisseau and Ford ; R. H. Lindsay, of the firm of Steers and Linday ; and J. G. McWilliams. Other arrests are threatened. The warrants were served by O'Neill, the Radical candidate for Sheriff in Bossier parish, and were based upon the affidavits of General Lewis Merrill, United States Army, commanding the division. No resistance was offered and no one attempted to escape. Ninety additional warrants have been prepared at the instance of General Merrill. It is said they will be served on Monday.

"New Orleans, Oct. 25.—Persons from St. Martin's report the arrest at Breaux Bridge by the United States Marshal of Eugene Durio and A. Herbert, who, with those previously arrested, were removed to St. Martinsville. It is not known upon what charges they were arrested. The police jury met yesterday and refused to take any action towards upholding the election. The whites are supposed to be ahead at the close of the registration. The following is the text of the affidavit, upon which the citizens of Shreveport were arrested :—

'United States of America.—District of Louisiana.—Personally came and appeared before me, the undersigned authority :—Lewis Merrill, Major of the 7th Regiment of United States' Cavalry, who, being by me first duly sworn, did depose and say that on or about the 16th day of October, 1874, at the city of Shreveport, in the district aforesaid (here follow the names of the 32 citizens), did ... and every one of them conspire to intimidate ... electors who ... legal citizens ... from the exercise of their legal and lawful right of suffrage by threatening to deprive ... of employment, by threatening to refuse ... the contracts with said voters for labour ... prayed that said parties be arrested and dealt with according to law.—Lewis Merrell, sworn and subscribed before me on the 22d day of October, 1874. ... Levisee, United States Commissioner for the district of Louisiana." Captain Scowell, of the steamer Spark, states that on the way up he engaged a full cargo of cotton for the return trip at points below Shreveport, but in the meantime, cavalry having appeared, accompanied by the United States Deputy Marshals, who were reported to have writs for the arrest of several hundred citizens of parishes bordering on the river, a panic seized the whites, who indiscriminately took to the woods, and the negroes stopped. The consequence was that out of the full cargo engaged the Bryanly got but 25 bales, there being no one to haul the cotton to the landings. Captain Scowell states that on picking up the bales he found almost entirely stopped in many plantations, which will cause heavy losses to both planters and merchants."

The correspondent of the *Tribune*, writing from New Orleans on October 25, says,—

"The Manica Hanoo, Bengal Famine Fund has been closed. The total amount collected was £129,163 ; of which £120,300 has been sent to India, and there is now a balance in hand of £3,600, after paying £5,555 expenses.

"The action of General Merrell, commanding at Shreveport, in going into court himself and making affidavits against the signers of the labour pledge, has created a vast amount of disgust and indignation. Only a fortnight or so ago General Emory declared in a published note to Packard that the military should under no circumstances be allowed to meddle in political affairs. Yet General Merrill, within five days after his arrival in Shreveport, steps aside from his official position to make affidavits in a petty Commissioner's Court against citizens who have brought themselves, at least so it is declared, under penalties of a purely political law. The offence, whatever it was, had been committed before his arrival, it is no wise affected the interests he had in charge. But the worst feature of the case is that the first one of the Shreveport citizens selected for arrest and arraignment was J. J. Horan, the Conservative candidate for the Legislature, while the Commissioner before whom he is to be tried, A. B. Levisee is his opponent on the Radical side for the same office. They could not induce the deputy Marshals at Shreveport to serve the warrants, and so sent to the adjoining parish and got the deputy Sheriff of the parish, a man named Neill, to serve them. There is great excitement at Shreveport in consequence. The army officers here would not believe yesterday that Merrill had taken this action. Every one seemed to consider it unbecoming and improper. Federal authorities are pushing arrests now in Caddo Parish, Natchitoches, Red River, Grant, and, in fact, in nearly all the north-western parishes, and in St. Martin's the ... original object to affect ... election by intimidating or driving out Conservative voters, it looks much like it. It now seems clear that there is little, if any, chance of a fair election in Louisiana. Conservatives are keeping quiet, enduring everything in silence and patience, determined to have no collision and to vote if they are not put in gaol meanwhile. But with these cavalry raids and indiscriminate arrests in a dozen parishes, the disfranchisement of Conservatives, and the fraudulent registration papers issued to negroes—2,000 are known to have been issued—I cannot see by what stretch of charity the forthcoming election can be termed fair. Two of the prisoners arrested in another district on a similar charge were discharged, and it was alleged the prosecution was malicious, and that the arrests were made in order to prevent them from giving evidence in the case of other prisoners. During the trial of Colonel Wettmore at Mobile the chief prosecutor and witness for the Government, Detective Hester, was recognized by Captain Semmes, of the Sumter, as having belonged to the vessel during the civil war, and having while at Gibraltar shot and killed a messmate in his bunk. He afterwards escaped arrest."

The *New York World*, in a letter from its correspondent at Hongkong, gives an account of the seizure and sacking of a steamer in the Canton river and the massacre of the captain and officers. It says :—

"The Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company does a large carrying business in the inland waters of China. Its steamer the Spark, Captain Brady, which left Canton for Macao on the 22nd inst, carried over 200 Chinese passengers and but one European—D. G. Mundy—who orinally came, I believe, from Manchester, England. Prior to the sailing of the Spark a rumour was floating round Canton that a very wealthy Chinese gambler would be one of her passengers, and that his money was to go with him. It is supposed that this rumour was the immediate incitement to the piracy which followed. If this be true, the thieves were sadly disappointed in the amount of booty they got. But this as it may, it is certain that about 25 ruffians took passage on the steamer with the premeditated design of capturing and rifling her, and that they succeeded in their attempt after murdering and wounding several of the passengers. All went well on board the Spark until she had made nearly half her journey up the Canton river and was near Lankit. Then the scoundrels collected themselves in the cabin amidships and began a sham quarrel ; in which knives were drawn. The first mate was sent below by Captain Brady to quell the disturbance. He was immediately attacked and sent bleeding back to the deck. Then Captain Brady and Mr. Mundy descended. They were armed with revolvers, but the pirates gave them no chance to use them. In a moment they were surrounded on all sides. Captain Brady was stabbed four times and his pistol taken from him. Thus disarmed, he managed to crawl back to the deck, and from there to his cabin, where he was afterwards found dead. Mr. Mundy, assisted by some of the passengers, fought bravely in the hold, but he was soon afterwards overpowered. He was stabbed three time in the neck and finally knocked senseless on the bloody deck. Four of the passengers were killed and several wounded ; then all fear overcame the rest and they submitted to the pirates. Meantime, the mate and the purser, overcome by fright, had leaped overboard ; the mate although severely wounded, managed to swim and float for over two hours, and was picked up by a Chinese junk. The purser sunk like a stone the moment he touched the water. Thus all who held any authority in the steamer were dead or had deserted her, and the pirates were complete masters of the situation. The scene on board, as described by eye-witnesses, was terrible. The deck of the hold was slippery with blood, and the upper deck was disfigured by pools of blood. The cabin was a ... scious in a pool of his own blood, and Captain Brady lay dead in his own cabin, the passengers and crew squatted terror stricken on the blood stained deck. The pillage began. Everything of value was taken from the passengers, women and children included, and their ornaments taken from them. One wretch fairly tore the earrings from a woman's ear. When everything had been taken from the passengers they were battened down in the hold and the after-cabin was pillaged. The thieves carried off clothing, money and jewels, and the merchandise, including a large quantity of silk, was left untouched. About 10,000 dirs. were secured, one-half of which was in Hongkong and Shanghai bank-notes. The pirates remained on the steamer several hours and finally left her for a Chinese junk, which was evidently waiting for them. The fireman and one of the pilots who had managed to hide during the trouble took the steamer to Macao. The authorities were at once notified, and a Portuguese, English, and Chinese gunboats were despatched up Canton river in pursuit of the pirates. Up to this time, however, not one of them has been captured. Mr. Mundy is very low, but it is thought he may recover. The steamboat company offers 2,000 dirs. for the apprehension of the pirates."

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED 1751.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND

Request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which are manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

The following are specially adapted for India :—

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial	£ 4 14 0
Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped	5 6 0

In hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.

GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies).

Patent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c.	12 12 0
Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes	21 0 0

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Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	18 18 0
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Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.

A Warranty is given with each Watch.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

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Pamphlet on Watches, gratis and post free.

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The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

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the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOR WORKS :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTSHIRE, ENGLAND

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,

Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite ; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L. S."

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

SAVORY & MOORE'S BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS,

Resembles Mother's Milk more closely than any other kind of Food, perfectly fulfilling its object—that of promoting the growth and health of the Child. The Royal Families of England and Russia are supplied with this Food, and the Medical Profession recommend it, with the utmost confidence and certainty of success.

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And retail of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY and MOORE'S DIGESTIVE COCOA, for Dyspeptic and delicate persons of all ages.

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Bombay, February, 1874.

NOTICES.

KANGRA VALLEY TEA!

SEASON 1874!!

MESSRS. STIRLING & CULBARD,

TEA DEPOT,

UMRITSUR, PUNJAB,

OFFER to MERCHANTS, MESSES, HOTELS, and other LARGE CONSUMERS, KANGRA VALLEY TEA, on MOST FAVORABLE TERMS. They are Agents in Umritsur for the celebrated Byjnath, Baree, Mountsomerset, Monsimbul, and Burnbrae Plantations, and have on hand a LARGE STOCK of TEA from various other Gardens in the Valley.

WHOLESALE RATES ON APPLICATION.

1st October 1874.

HULSE'S SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY

For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.

Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY

BY

HULSE AND NEPHEW,

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MESSRS. CAMPBELL & CO.

TOBACCO PLANTERS,

CHEROOT, CIGAR AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS,

DINDIGUL, MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

Have opened a Depôt for the sale of their Cheroots, at EAST STREET, POONA.

PRICES IN POONA.

"A" OR CAMPBELL'S "PLANTATION BRAND," CHEROOTS AND CIGARS IN CEDAR BOXES.

	Qts.	Furs.
No. 1 Large Cheroots .. .. .. per 1,000 Rs.	28	
,, 2 Medium size Cheroots .. .. .. ,,	21	
,, 3 Smal er Cheroots.. .. .. .. ,,	17	
,, 5 Large "Manilla" .. .. .. ,,	21	
,, 7 Small "Havannahs" .. .. .. ,,	15	
,, 6 Medium do. .. .. .. ,,	24	
,, 4 Large do. .. .. .. ,,	28	
,, 8 Tiny Manillas or Office Cheroots .. .. .. ,,	10	

"B" OR DINDIGUL BRAND.

These Cheroots are made from the best "Dindigul" Tobacco, by natives, in imitation of our "Plantation Brands." The leaves are about half the size of "Plantation" Cigars, the leaf being rougher, and of various colours, but the flavour is good, and Tobacco pure and sound.

"No. 7 Large" "Havannas," Rs. 15 per 1,000 in Poona.

"C" OR TRICHINOPOLY BRAND.

CHEROOTS WITH STRAPS.

No. 1 Large Dawson' .. .. .. per 1,000 Rs.	16
,, 2 Medium do. .. .. .. ,,	13

MESSRS. CAMPBELL also allow a DISCOUNT of 10 per cent. on the Sale Purchase of 2,000 Cheroots and a DISCOUNT of 20 per cent, on a Cash purchase of 10,000 Cheroots of "A" or Plantation Brand—*i. e.* the best Cheroots.

All Orders must be accompanied by Cash.

"PLANTATION WORKS,"

DINDIGUL,

MESSRS. CAMPBELL AND CO.,

East Street, Poona.

1st October 1874.

DEPOT IN ENGLAND,

12, King